

**List of Corrections in the Annual Report of the Inspectorate
for the Year 1921.**

WRONG.	RIGHT.	PAGE.	LINE.
93,700	93,000	4	TABLE V.—Population of Bûlâq.
—	30	7	TABLE IX.—Column of typhus fever cases for Bâb el Sha'riya.
Fium	Fum	14	Last line of Disinfection Service.
Consist	Consist of	15	Line 7 before the last.
23	63	19	TABLE XXII.—Influenza cases for October, 3rd Class.
—	2	20	TABLE XXIII.—Column of Pneumonia for July.
2	—	20	TABLE XXIII.—Column of Tuberculosis for July.
—	5	36	TABLE XXXIX.—Bûlâq I, Genuine for April.
5	—	36	TABLE XXXIX.—Bûlâq I, Genuine for May.
32	31	36	TABLE XXXIX.—Column of Total for Genuine samples of Khalifa.
23	34	37	TABLE XL.—Column of “was none” for November.
face	café	42	Line 4 of Theatre Commission.



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.
Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the year 1921.

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A faint, grayscale watermark-like image of a classical building with four prominent columns and a triangular pediment occupies the background of the page.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the Year 1921.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The mid-year population of Cairo for 1921, as estimated by the Statistical Department, was 765,200 consisting of 692,057 Egyptians and 73,143 foreigners.

To this population should be added that of the area around Helwân proper which is administered by us for all public health purposes, except the registration of births and deaths.

This population, which has been estimated at 29,025 added to that of Cairo, amounts to 794,225, and it is on this total that our zymotic charts are based.

The district distribution of the population is estimated as follows :—

District.	Population.
Mûsky	23,900
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,100
Ezbekîya	57,500
'Abdîn	60,080
Saîyeda Zeinab	77,200
Helwân	11,300 (40,325)*
Khalifa	54,300
Darb el Ahmar	68,500
Gamâlîya	62,900
Shubra	83,300
Bûlâq	93,000
Old Cairo	32,400
Wâyli	75,000
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	765,200 (794,225)*

(b) BIRTHS.

There were 36,914 births in Cairo during 1921 of which 36,176 were among natives and 738 among foreigners.

This total shows a still further increase on the annual totals of the last eight years and is 930 higher than in 1920. The annual birth-rate was therefore 48.2 per thousand of population as against 47.3 in 1920.

The mean annual birth-rate during the period 1917–1921 was 43.3 per thousand of population, the highest during this period being during the present year and the lowest in 1918 which was 36.9.

The highest district birth-rate was in Old Cairo with 59.2 per thousand of population, and the lowest in Ezbekia with 35.1—see Table I.

* This includes the area around Helouan. i.e. 29,025.

TABLE I.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

DISTRICT.	1921		1920		1919	
	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.
Ezbekîya	2,016	35·1	1,908	33·1	1,751	30·5
Helwân	416	36·8	386	33·8	338	29·9
Mûsky	930	38·9	902	37·7	824	34·5
‘Abdîn	2,411	39·6	2,248	36·7	2,073	33·7
Darb el Ahmar	3,011	44·0	2,929	42·7	2,556	37·1
Wâyli	3,385	45·1	3,273	43·5	2,948	39·5
Bâb el Sha’riya	3,147	48·3	3,175	48·8	2,716	41·5
Shubra	4,127	49·5	4,090	50·3	3,549	42·8
Saiyeda Zeinab	3,829	49·6	3,657	49·1	3,286	44·3
Khalifa	2,836	52·2	2,884	53·1	2,472	45·6
Gamâliya	3,387	53·8	3,186	50·8	2,800	44·7
Bûlâq	5,500	59·1	5,514	59·5	4,950	53·7
Old Cairo	1,919	59·2	1,832	56·4	1,711	52·5
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	36,914	48·2	35,984	47·3	31,974	42·0

Still Births.—There were 1,222 still-births during 1921 as compared with 1,339 in 1920 and 1,215 in 1919.

Of this total 1,190 were among natives and 32 among foreigners.

This gives a rate of 3·4 still-births per 100 births as against 3·7 per cent in 1920 and 3·8 per cent in 1919.

(c) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths which occurred in Cairo during 1921 was 24,177 of which 614 were deaths of non-residents. This shows a still lower mortality as compared with 1920 which had a total of 28,701.

Excluding the deaths of non-residents, the mortality for Cairo proper was 23,563 which is the lowest total during the last eight years.

The annual death-rate was therefore 30·8 per thousand of population as against 36·3 in 1920 and 41·4 in 1919.

Of the total deaths of Cairo residents 22,944 were deaths among natives and 619 were foreign deaths.

The mean annual death-rate during the last five years was 38·7 per thousand of population, the highest rate being in 1918 with 49·4 and the lowest being the present year.

The highest district rate occurred in Boulaq with 38·2 and the lowest was in Ezbekîya being 21·2—see Table II.

TABLE II.—DISTRICT DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1921		1920		1919	
	No. of Deaths.	Rates.	No. of Deaths.	Rates.	No. of Deaths.	Rates.
Ezbekîya	1,219	21·2	1,596	27·7	1,550	27·0
Helwân	253	22·4	308	27·0	268	23·7
Mûsky	630	26·4	769	32·2	856	35·8
‘Abdîn	1,629	26·8	1,861	30·4	2,339	38·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,267	29·4	2,736	37·6	3,067	41·4
Darb el Ahmar	2,052	30·0	2,334	34·0	2,885	41·9
Gamâliya	1,902	30·2	2,243	35·8	2,876	45·9
Bâb el Sha’riya	1,972	30·3	2,377	36·6	3,159	48·3
Shubra	2,609	31·3	2,771	33·3	3,151	38·0
Wâyli	2,356	31·4	2,760	36·6	2,776	37·1
Khalifa	1,931	35·6	2,298	42·3	2,301	42·5
Old Cairo	1,188	36·7	1,431	44·0	1,741	53·4
Bûlâq	3,555	38·2	4,135	44·6	4,578	49·6
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	23,563	30·8	27,619	36·2	31,547	41·4

Chart I shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1916–1920 together with the weekly death-rates for 1921 per thousand of population.

(d) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of infantile deaths during 1921 amounted to 8,252 including 143 deaths of children coming from outside Cairo which occurred in various public institutions.

The total deaths belonging to Cairo proper was therefore 8,109 giving a death-rate of 220 per thousand births as compared with 255 in 1920 and 238 in 1919.

The death-rate for 1921 is the lowest during the last eleven years.

As in former years the main cause of infantile deaths was diarrhoea, the total number of deaths from this disease being 3,384.

The mean annual death-rate during the last five years was 257 per thousand births, the highest rate during this period being 329 in 1918 and the lowest in the present year.

The highest district rate was 250 in Bulâq and the lowest 173 in Ezbekîya and Helwân.
Table III.

There were 8,029 deaths among Egyptians and 80 among foreigners.

TABLE III.—DISTRICT INFANTILE DEATH-RATES PER THOUSAND BIRTHS.

DISTRICT.	1921	1920	1919
Ezbekîya	173	229	180
Helwân	173	212	165
Mûsky	181	204	190
'Abdîn	200	246	235
Saiyeda Zeinab	204	239	208
Shubra	208	257	235
Gamaliâya	211	223	232
Wâyli	219	272	252
Bâb el Sha'riya	225	248	268
Darb el Ahmar	226	265	245
Old Cairo	245	301	292
Khalîfa	249	236	255
Bûlâq	250	288	242
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	220	255	238

Chart II shows the weekly infantile death-rate for 1921 as compared with the maximum minimum and mean weekly death-rate for period 1916–1920 per 100 births.

Chart III shows the principal causes of Infantile deaths.

Charts IV shows the weekly infantile deaths from diarrhoea as compared with the weekly *mean temperature*.

Chart V shows the weekly infantile deaths from diarrhoea as compared with the weekly *maximum temperature*.

These Charts are interesting although of course, there is nothing new in the observation that deaths from infantile diarrhoea are closely related to temperature when this rises above a certain point.

It is unsafe to generalize on a single example but these two Charts tend to show that the mortality follows the maximum temperature rather than the mean.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO 1911 TO 1921.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile mortality rate per Thousand Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.
1911 ...	693,806	27,981	40·3	10,414	323	32,195	46·4
1912 ...	704,956	26,385	37·4	9,549	303	31,555	44·8
1913 ...	715,609	26,413	36·9	9,250	292	31,599	44·1
1914 ...	725,670	26,128	36·0	8,875	283	31,314	43·1
1915 ...	733,423	32,554	44·3	9,592	320	29,933	40·8
1916 ...	740,000	28,320	38·3	9,208	295	31,170	42·1
1917 ...	749,000	26,804	35·8	8·248	262	31,442	42·0
1918 ...	760,008	37,568	49·4	9,242	329	28,047	36·9
1919 ...	761,525	31,547	41·4	7,621	238	31,974	42·0
1920 ...	761,300	27,619	36·3	9,164	255	35,984	47·3
1921 ...	765,200	23,563	30·8	8,109	220	36,914	48·2

As explained in the 1920 Report, the figure 749,000 is the population of 1917 on which all charts and diagrams were based although a later estimate in 1918 makes the mid-year population 761,687. Table IV.

Table V shows the mid-year population and Vital Statistics of the various districts of Cairo for 1921.

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	23,900	630	26·4	930	38·9	168	181
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,100	1,972	30·3	3,147	48·3	709	225
Ezbekîya	57,500	1,219	21·2	2,016	35·1	350	173
'Abdîn	60,800	1,629	26·8	2,411	39·6	483	200
Saiyeda Zeinab	77,200	2,267	29·4	3,829	49·6	780	204
Khalîfa	54,300	1,931	35·6	2,836	52·2	706	249
Helwân	11,300	253	22·4	416	36·8	72	173
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	2,052	30·0	3,011	44·0	681	226
Gamâliya	62,900	1,902	30·2	3,387	53·8	714	211
Shubra...	83,300	2,609	31·3	4,127	49·5	857	208
Bûlâq	93,700	3,555	38·2	5,500	59·1	1,376	250
Old Cairo	32,400	1,188	36·7	1,919	59·2	471	245
Wâyli	75,000	2,356	31·4	3,385	45·1	742	219
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	765,200	23,563	30·8	36,914	48·2	8,109	220

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during 1921 was 4,759, excluding 351 cases coming from outside Cairo, as compared with 6,982 in 1920 and 9,872 in 1919.

Of this total there were 1,479 cases of influenza which only became notifiable in August 1919. This year shows an improvement on the previous seven years.

The total number of the eight principal diseases was 2,026 which is 2,812 less than the year 1920 and is, moreover, the lowest total during the last eight years.

The mortality from these diseases was 599.

Therefore the rate per thousand of population for the eight principal diseases was 2,550 cases recorded and the death rate was 0·754 per thousand of population.

The ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 29·6 per cent. See Tables VI, VII (with Fig. 1), VIII and IX.

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1921.

YEAR.	Eight Principal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total Number of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from Eight Principal Diseases.	Rate of eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death rate of eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths of Eight Principal Diseases to Cases Recorded per cent.
1914	4,878	405	5,283	1,610	6,722	2·218	33·0
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7,831	3·224	41·1
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9,150	3·832	41·8
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	5,746	2·146	37·4
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10,535	4·328	41·1
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11,659	5·051	43·3
1920	4,838	2,144	6,982	1,493	6,155	1·899	30·9
1921	2,026	2,733	4,759	599	2,550	0·754	29·6

Regarding the totals of the individual eight principal diseases, all are well below the average totals during the last eight years.

The total of other diseases amounted to 2,733 as compared with 2,144 in 1920.

They included 1,479 cases of influenza, 384 of whooping cough, 408 of mumps, 1 of leprosy, 25 of tetanus, 232 of chickenpox, 198 of rabies, 1 of Malta fever, 4 of encephalitis lethargica, and 1 of acute polio myelitis.

This shows a considerable increase of whooping cough, mumps and rabies, as compared with previous years, especially as regards rabies.

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	76	3·179	19	0·794	25·0
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,100	87	1·336	29	0·445	33·3
Ezbekiya	57,500	171	2·973	23	0·400	13·4
'Abdîn	60,800	216	3·552	39	0·641	18·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	77,200	204	2·642	36	0·466	17·6
Khalifa	54,300	112	2·062	50	0·920	44·6
Helwân	40,325	75	1·859	11	0·272	14·7
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	245	3·576	139	2·029	56·7
Gamâliya	62,900	85	1·351	29	0·461	34·1
Shubra	83,300	205	2·460	41	0·492	20·0
Bûlâq...	93,000	228	2·451	92	0·989	40·3
Old Cairo	32,400	70	2·160	46	1·419	65·7
Wâili...	75,000	252	3·360	45	0·600	17·9
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	794,225	2,026	2·550	599	0·754	29·6

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1917 TO 1921.

Estimated mid-year population in 1917=749·100.

„ „ „ „ 1918=784·000.
 „ „ „ „ 1919=785·954.
 „ „ „ „ 1920=785·941.
 „ „ „ „ 1921=794·225.

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Smallpox {	1917	48	0·064	5	0·006	10·4
	1918	35	0·044	5	0·006	14·3
	1919	1,455	1·851	494	0·628	33·9
	1920	157	0·199	50	0·063	31·8
	1921	5	0·006	1	0·001	20·0
Measles {	1917	1,034	1·380	446	0·595	43·1
	1918	168	0·214	82	0·104	48·8
	1919	769	0·914	316	0·402	43·9
	1920	1,325	1·685	404	0·514	30·5
	1921	282	0·355	108	0·135	38·3
Scarlet fever {	1917	293	0·391	22	0·029	7·5
	1918	81	0·103	7	0·008	8·6
	1919	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
	1920	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
	1921	66	0·083	2	0·002	3·0
Diphtheria {	1917	764	1·020	352	0·469	46·1
	1918	632	0·805	232	0·295	36·7
	1919	484	0·015	150	0·190	31·0
	1920	329	0·418	77	0·097	23·4
	1921	438	0·551	124	0·156	28·3
Typhoid fever {	1917	1,141	1·523	384	0·512	33·6
	1918	1,609	2·050	612	0·779	38·0
	1919	1,383	1·759	345	0·438	24·9
	1920	925	1·176	215	0·273	23·2
	1921	669	0·842	151	0·190	22·6
Typhus fever {	1917	767	1·024	371	0·495	48·4
	1918	4,433	5·648	2,356	3·002	53·1
	1919	4,825	6·139	2,629	3·344	54·5
	1920	1,606	2·043	705	0·897	43·9
	1921	385	0·484	200	0·251	51·9
Relapsing fever {	1917	244	0·325	16	0·021	6·5
	1918	1,287	1·639	93	0·118	7·2
	1919	236	0·300	20	0·025	8·5
	1920	429	0·545	23	0·029	5·4
	1921	167	0·210	8	0·010	4·8
Cerebro-spinal fever {	1917	13	0·017	12	0·016	92·3
	1918	23	0·029	10	0·012	43·4
	1919	23	0·029	12	0·015	52·2
	1920	28	0·035	15	0·019	53·4
	1921	14	0·017	5	0·006	35·7
TOTALS {	1917	4,304	5·746	1,608	2·146	37·4
	1918	8,268	10·535	3,397	4·328	41·1
	1919	9,164	11·659	3,970	5·051	43·3
	1920	4,838	6·155	1,493	1·899	30·9
	1921	2,026	2·550	599	0·754	29·6

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	SMALLPOX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		Diphtheria.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Mûsky....	23,900	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	38	6	3	1	18	7	11	3	76	19	
Bâb el Shâ'riya...	65,100	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	28	7	—	—	16	6	8	1	87	29	
Ezbekîya	57,500	—	—	13	—	—	5	1	9	79	8	10	1	33	2	11	2	171	
‘Abdîn	60,800	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	12	96	16	18	—	45	9	30	2	216	
Saiyeda Zeinab...	77,200	1	—	38	—	—	—	—	8	60	10	4	—	59	14	13	4	204	
Khalifa	54,300	1	—	16	2	—	—	—	21	27	12	2	—	26	9	8	6	112	
Helwân	40,325	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	31	6	14	1	3	—	21	3	3	—	
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	—	—	29	5	—	—	—	41	30	55	16	—	—	54	29	66	59	245
Gamâliya	62,900	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	25	16	32	5	1	—	10	5	5	3	85
Shubra	83,300	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	35	8	65	16	9	—	43	13	41	4	205
Bûlâq	93,000	1	—	9	—	—	2	1	65	49	71	30	1	—	31	7	48	5	228
Old Cairo	32,400	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	17	11	14	9	—	—	12	6	19	19	70
Wâili	75,000	1	1	18	—	—	3	2	36	13	90	15	15	—	70	14	19	—	252
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	794,225	5	1	167	8	14	5	5	385	200	669	151	66	2	438	124	282	108	2,026
Extra urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	31	3	61	5	—	—	9	3	10	1	161
TOTALS	5	1	217	8	14	14	5	416	203	730	156	66	2	447	127	292	109	2,187	611

Smallpox.—The total number of cases of this disease notified during 1921 only amounted to 5 with 1 death. So that it will be seen that this total is the lowest that has occurred for many years.

The rate of cases notified per 1,000 of population was therefore 0·006 and the death-rate 0·001. See Table X and Figure 2, Chart VI shows the weekly number of cases of smallpox estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean rates for the period 1916–1920.

TABLE X.—SMALLPOX CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,100	1	0·015	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	57,500	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdin	60,800	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	77,200	1	0·012	—	—	—
Khalifa	54,300	1	0·018	—	—	—
Helwân	40,325	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	62,900	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	83,300	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	93,000	1	0·010	—	—	—
Old Cairo	32,400	—	—	—	—	—
Wâili	75,000	1	0·013	1	0·013	100
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	794,225	5	0·006	1	0·001	20

Measles.—The total number of cases of measles during 1921 was 282 as compared with 1,325 in 1920.

The number of deaths was 108. The ratio of deaths to cases recorded was therefore 38·3 per cent. and the death-rate per thousand of population 0·135.

The rate of cases notified per 1,000 of population was 0·355. The highest case rate was in Old Cairo with 0·586 per 1,000 of population whilst the highest death-rate took place in Darb el Ahmar being 0·861. Table XI and Figure 3.

The number of cases diagnosed after death was 103. Chart VII shows the weekly cases of measles estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean ratio during the period 1916–1920.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,900	11	0·460	3	0·125	27·3
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,100	8	0·122	1	0·015	12·5
Ezbekîya	57,500	11	0·191	2	0·034	18·2
'Abdin	60,800	30	0·493	2	0·032	6·7
Saiyeda Zeinab	77,200	13	0·168	4	0·051	30·8
Khalifa	54,300	8	0·147	6	0·110	75·0
Helwân	40,325	3	0·074	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	66	0·963	59	0·861	89·4
Gamâliya	62,900	5	0·079	3	0·047	60·0
Shubra	83,300	41	0·492	4	0·048	9·8
Bûlâq	93,000	48	0·516	5	0·053	10·4
Old Cairo	32,400	19	0·586	19	0·586	100·0
Wâili	75,000	19	0·253	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	794,225	282	0·355	108	0·135	38·3

Scarlet Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease during 1921 was 66 as compared with 39 during 1920 and 1919.

The morbidity rate was therefore 0·083 per million of population.

The largest number of cases occurred in Abdin being 18 whilst 15 were notified from Waili.

There were two deaths giving a mortality rate of 0·002 per 1,000 of population. Table XII and Figure 4.

Of the total cases 18 were natives, the others being 12 syrians, 8 armenians, 5 jews and 23 other foreigners.

Chart VIII shows the weekly cases estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean rates during the period 1916–1920.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
					Per Cent.	
Mûsky...	23,900	3	0·125	1	0·041	33·3
Bâb el Sha'riya...	65,100	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya ...	57,500	10	0·173	1	0·017	10·0
'Abdin...	60,800	18	0·296	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	77,200	4	0·051	—	—	—
Khalifa ...	54,300	2	0·036	—	—	—
Helwân ...	40,325	3	0·074	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	68,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamaliya ...	62,900	1	0·015	—	—	—
Shubra ...	83,300	9	0·108	—	—	—
Bûlâq ...	93,000	1	0·010	—	—	—
Old Cairo ...	32,400	—	—	—	—	—
Wâili ...	75,000	15	0·200	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	794,225	66	0·083	2	0·002	3·03

Diphtheria.—The total number of cases notified in 1921 was 438 as compared with 329 in 1920. The total, however, is the lowest (excluding 1920) as compared with the previous eight years. The morbidity rate per 1,000 of population was 0·551.

The number of deaths was 124 giving a ratio of deaths to cases recorded at 28·3 per cent.

The largest number of cases occurred in Waili with 70, but this district showed the lowest ratio of deaths to cases recorded with the exception of Ezbekîya and Helwân, Abdin has the same ration as Waili, namely 20 per cent. Table XIII and Figure 5.

Chart IX shows the weekly cases estimated per million of population as well as the maximum, minimum and mean rate during the period 1916–1920.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
					Per Cent.	
Mûsky...	23,900	18	0·753	7	0·292	38·9
Bâb el Sha'riya...	65,100	16	0·245	6	0·092	37·5
Ezbekîya ...	57,500	33	0·573	2	0·034	6·1
'Abdin...	60,800	45	0·740	9	0·148	20·0
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	77,200	59	0·764	14	0·181	23·7
Khalifa ...	54,300	26	0·478	9	0·165	34·6
Helwân ...	40,325	21	0·520	3	0·074	14·3
Darb el Ahmar ...	68,500	54	0·788	29	0·423	53·7
Gamâliya ...	62,900	10	0·158	5	0·079	50·0
Shubra ...	83,300	43	0·516	13	0·156	30·2
Bûlâq ...	93,000	31	0·333	7	0·075	22·6
Old Cairo ...	32,400	12	0·370	6	0·185	50·0
Wâili ...	75,000	70	0·933	14	0·186	20·0
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	794,225	438	0·551	124	0·156	28·3

Typhoid Fever.—The total number of cases notified this year was 669 which is 256 fewer than in 1920 when the total was the lowest since 1913.

The case rate was therefore 0·842 per million of population. The number of deaths was 151 giving a mortality rate 0·190 per thousand of population and a ratio of deaths to cases recorded of 22·6 per cent.

The highest morbidity rate occurred in Mousky with 1,589 and the highest death rate in Bulâq with 0·322. Table XIV and Figure 6.

Chart X shows the weekly number of cases estimated per five hundred thousand of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean rates during the period 1916–1920.

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky...	23,900	38	1·589	6	0·251	15·8
Bâb el Sha'riya...	65,100	28	0·430	7	0·107	25·0
Ezbekîya ...	57,500	79	1·373	8	0·139	10·1
'Abdîn ...	60,800	96	1·578	16	0·263	16·7
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	77,200	60	0·777	10	0·129	16·7
Khalifa ...	54,300	27	0·497	12	0·220	44·4
Helwân ...	40,325	14	0·347	1	0·024	7·1
Darb el Ahmar ...	68,500	55	0·802	16	0·233	29·1
Gamaliya ...	62,900	32	0·508	5	0·079	15·6
Shubra ...	83,300	65	0·780	16	0·192	24·6
Bûlâq...	93,000	71	0·763	30	0·322	42·2
Old Cairo ...	32,400	14	0·432	9	0·277	64·3
Wâili ...	75,000	90	1·200	15	0·200	16·7
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	794,225	669	0·842	151	0·190	22·6

Typhus Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease during 1921 was very low when compared with the previous six years, the whole amounting to 385.

The morbidity rate was therefore 0·484 per thousand of population.

There were 200 deaths making a death rate of 0·251 per thousand of population and a ratio of deaths to cases recorded of 51·9 per cent.

The number of cases diagnosed after death as typhus was 176. The highest case rate occurred in Helwan being 0·768 and the highest death-rate was in Bulâq with 0·526 per thousand of population.

The highest ratio of deaths to cases recorded was also in Bulâq being 75·4 per cent. Table XV and Figure 7.

The campaign, instituted during March 1920, with a view to combat the source of this disease (and Relapsing Fever), was continued throughout 1921.

Chart XI shows the weekly total of cases estimated per five hundred thousand of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean rates during the period 1916–1920.

With reference to the ratio of deaths to cases recorded 51·9 per cent (as given above) it is interesting to note that the percentage in undoubted cases under skilled and careful treatment was 29 per cent only.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky ...	23,900	5	0·209	2	0·083	40
Bab el Sha'riya...	65,100	30	0·460	15	0·230	50
Ezbekîya ...	57,500	20	0·347	9	0·156	45
'Abdîn ...	60,800	19	0·312	12	0·197	63·2
Saiyeda Zeinab...	77,200	29	0·375	8	0·103	27·6
Khalifa ...	54,300	32	0·589	21	0·386	65·6
Helwân ...	40,325	31	0·768	6	0·148	19·3
Darb el Ahmar ...	68,500	41	0·598	30	0·437	73·2
Gamâliya ...	62,900	25	0·397	16	0·254	64
Shubra ...	83,300	35	0·420	8	0·096	22·9
Bûlâq ...	93,000	65	0·698	49	0·526	75·4
Old Cairo ...	32,400	17	0·524	11	0·339	64·7
Wâili ...	75,000	36	0·480	13	0·173	36·1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	797,225	385	0·484	200	0·251	51·9

Relapsing Fever.—There were 167 cases of relapsing fever notified during the year and eight deaths.

This gives a case rate of 0·210 and a death rate of 0·010 per thousand of population, whilst the ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 4·8 per cent.

The highest case rate occurred in Sayeda Zenab with 0·492 and the highest death-rate was in Darb el Ahmar with 0·072, where the ratio of deaths to cases recorded was also the highest being 17·2 per cent. Table XVI and Figure 8.

Chart XII shows the weekly cases estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean rates for the period 1916–1920.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
					Per Cent.	
Mûsky	23,900	1	0·041	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riyin	65,100	3	0·046	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	57,500	13	0·226	—	—	—
'Abdîn	60,800	7	0·115	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	77,200	38	0·492	—	—	—
Khalifa	54,300	16	0·294	2	0·036	12·5
Helwân	40,325	2	0·049	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	29	0·423	5	0·072	17·2
Gamaliya	62,900	12	0·190	—	—	—
Shubra	83,300	11	0·132	—	—	—
Bûlâq	93,000	9	0·096	—	—	—
Old Cairo	32,400	8	0·246	1	0·030	12·5
Wâili	75,000	18	0·240	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	794,225	167	0·210	8	0·010	4·8

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease which were recorded this year was 14 with 5 deaths.

The case rate was therefore 0·017 and the mortality rate 0·006 per thousand of population. The ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 35·7 per cent. Table XVII and Figure 9.

Chart XIII shows the weekly cases estimated per million of population as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean rates for period 1916–1920.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
					Per Cent.	
Mûsky	23,900	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,100	1	0·015	—	—	—
Ezbekya	57,500	5	0·086	1	0·017	20·0
'Abdin	60,800	1	0·016	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	77,200	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	54,300	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	40,325	1	0·024	1	0·024	100·0
Darb el Ahmar	68,500	—	—	—	—	—
Gamaliya	62,900	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	83,300	1	0·012	—	—	—
Bûlâq	93,000	2	0·021	1	0·010	50·0
Old Cairo	32,400	—	—	—	—	—
Wâili	75,000	3	0·040	2	0·026	66·7
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	794,225	14	0·017	5	0·006	35·7

Puerperal Fever.—During 1921 there were 60 deaths reported as from Puerperal fever, out of which one was a European and the remainder natives.

This gives a death-rate of 0·078 per thousand of population and 1,625 per thousand births.

Besides this total there were 28 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement.

The causes of these deaths were attributed to :—

Post-partum haemorrhage 7, eclampsia 6, difficult labour 3, peritonitis 2, acute metritis 4, abortion 2, nephritis 2 and pneumonia 2.

If these 28 deaths be added to the 60 deaths from puerperal fever, the death-rate would be 0·115 per thousand of population and 2·381 per thousand births. Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1914–1921.

YEAR.	Death from Puerperal Fever.	Death within a Fortnight of Confinement.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rate from Puerperal Fever per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate from Puerperal Fever per Thousand Births.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand Births.
1914	48	30	78	0·066	1·532	0·107	2·490
1915	85	32	117	0·115	2·839	0·159	3·903
1916	75	29	104	0·113	2·406	0·140	3·336
1917	55	27	82	0·073	1·766	0·109	2·607
1918	85	31	116	0·112	3·030	0·152	4·135
1919	55	25	80	0·072	1·720	0·105	2·502
1920	48	30	78	0·062	1·333	0·102	2·170
1921	60	28	88	0·078	1·625	0·115	2·381

Influenza.—During 1921 there were 1,479 cases notified as against 1,587 in 1920 so that the case rate per thousand of population was 1·862.

The number of deaths as recorded from influenza was 110 giving a death-rate of 0·138 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from all respiratory diseases, excluding Tuberculosis was 3,824 out of which 1,419 were from pneumonia, 2,217 from bronchitis, 27 from pleurisy and 161 from other respiratory diseases .

Table XIX is drawn up to show the comparison of deaths from influenza and those certified as being due to pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

Of the 1,419 deaths from pneumonia 820 were of children up to five years of age, 46 from over 5 to 15 years, 182 from over 15 to 35 and 301 over 35.

The prophylactic measures carried out during 1921 were the same as those followed in 1920.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1921.

	WEEK ENDING	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis.		WEEK ENDING	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis.	
1	January 7 ...	3	—	22	56	27	July	8...	8	31	100	
2	" 14 ...	9	—	19	72	28	"	15...	20	20	82	
3	" 21 ...	22	—	20	72	29	"	22...	12	12	57	
4	" 28 ...	30	—	34	94	30	"	29...	11	22	74	
5	February 4 ...	41	3	47	116	31	August	5...	9	11	50	
6	" 11 ...	54	5	61	151	32	"	12...	10	18	77	
7	" 18 ...	175	9	54	133	33	"	19...	11	19	59	
8	" 25 ...	193	22	50	136	34	"	26...	6	15	41	
9	March 4 ...	107	19	46	134	35	September	2...	17	25	67	
10	" 11 ...	123	7	45	143	36	"	9...	11	17	50	
11	" 18 ...	80	10	33	90	37	"	16...	11	19	42	
12	" 25 ...	56	8	30	89	38	"	23...	17	22	46	
13	April 1 ...	43	4	27	72	39	"	30...	14	27	58	
14	" 8 ...	26	2	16	71	40	October	7...	12	32	57	
15	" 15 ...	19	4	25	70	41	"	14...	13	17	49	
16	" 22 ...	19	3	31	80	42	"	21...	9	24	51	
17	" 29 ...	33	3	30	81	43	"	28...	7	16	47	
18	May 6 ...	13	1	45	92	44	November	4...	8	19	50	
19	" 13 ...	24	3	46	79	45	"	11...	8	20	47	
20	" 20 ...	29	—	16	68	46	"	18...	8	18	48	
21	" 27 ...	14	2	24	79	47	"	25...	8	10	36	
22	June 3 ...	17	—	53	99	48	December	2...	11	24	58	
23	" 10 ...	4	1	45	81	49	"	9...	9	18	48	
24	" 17 ...	24	—	36	72	50	"	16...	9	22	52	
25	" 24 ...	20	—	27	60	51	"	23...	11	22	69	
26	July 1 ...	9	—	13	59	52	"	31...	22	24	60	
							TOTAL	1,479	110	1,419	3,824

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Four cases of this disease were notified during 1921, all of which died.

Case.	Date of Notification.	Date of Onset.	Age.	Sex.	Nationality.	District.	Result.
1	Jan. 17	Jan. 2	19	Male	Egyptian	Saiyeda	Death (Jan. 24)
2	Feb. 2	" 26	14	Female	"	Helwan	" (Feb. 2)
3	" 17	" 17 (about)	12	"	"	Shubra	" (" 21)
4	Oct. 25	July 20 (about)	12	Male	"	Zeytoun	" (Oct. 19)

Anthrax and Shaving Brushes.—As stated in the last annual report Law No. 21 of 1920 by Article 3 empowers the Government to prohibit entirely the importation of shaving brushes in cases where it is considered that the Certificate of Disinfection accompanying them does not sufficiently guarantee their freedom from Anthrax infection.

This Article was applied in the case of Japan by Arrêté of April 7, 1921 and the importation of shaving brushes manufactured in that country is now prohibited.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1921.

	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Diagnosed after death.
Smallpox	5	1	1
Measles	282	108	103
Scarlet fever	66	2	—
Diphtheria	438	124	95
Typhoid fever	669	151	112
Typhus fever	385	200	176
Relapsing fever...	167	8	8
Cerebro-spinal fever...	14	5	2
TOTAL	2,026	599	497

COMPARISON OF CASES NOTIFIED IN 1921 AND THE AVERAGE NOTIFIED FROM 1914 TO 1921.

	No. of cases in 1921.	Average during 1914–1921.
Smallpox	5	377
Measles	282	697
Scarlet fever	66	88
Diphtheria	438	773
Typhoid fever	669	1,372
Typhus fever	385	1,917
Relapsing fever...	167	483
Cerebro-spinal fever...	14	42

III.—DISINFECTION SERVICE.

During 1921 the total number of rooms disinfected was 21,192. Of this total 11,113 were done by Fum el Khalig Service and 10,079 by Abbasiya.

This gives an average of 30·5 rooms per day for Fum el Khalig and a daily average of 27·6 rooms for 'Abbasiya.

Of the 11,113 rooms disinfected by the Fum el Khalig Service 6,044 were done with sublimate, 294 with formaline, 4,660 with cyllin and 115 with Petroleum Emulsion.

Of the 10,079 rooms disinfected by the Abbasiya Service 7,759 were done with sublimate, 465 with formaline, 1,549 with cyllin and 306 with Petroleum Emulsion.

Besides these disinfections 121,801 articles of clothing were removed and disinfected by steam; of this number 85,262 were done at Abbasiya and 36,539 at Fium el Khalig.

Delousing.—The delousing campaign instituted in 1920 was continued this year.

The total number of contacts deloused during the year was 1,527 of which 571 were males and 956 females.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBASIYA.

The delays, in carrying out the building programme of the hospital, still continue but important progress has been made in one direction.

The Epidemic Cordon.--The very unsuitable mat huts which we have had to use for the annual summer epidemics of the past five years have been removed and in their place five pavilions have been erected with walls formed of asbestos-cement sheets. Two pavilions still remain to be completed.

These pavilions will be cool in summer and warm in winter.

The extension of Nursing Sister's Quarters and the House for Qabilas and Assistant Female Nurses, were fitted up and equipped and put into occupation.

Compound for the Hospitalization of Military Infectious Cases. Up till 1920 little except smallpox was admitted, most other cases of the milder infectious disease occurring amongst the military being isolated in a special military infectious disease hospital. Consequent on an agreement arrived at between the Military Authorities and ourselves it was arranged that in future, cases of infectious disease of all kinds except cholera, occurring amongst the military units and their families on the married establishment should be admitted to the Government Fever Hospital to be accommodated in a special section to be built by the Military Authorities.

The building of this section was completed in 1920, in a special compound situated at the extreme north-west of the hospital grounds and was put into use in 1921.

The building of the *House for Medical Officers*, the *New Administration Block* and the *New First Class Pavilion* so long approved, have not yet been commenced.

V.—SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS.

During the year 1921 there were 1,983 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 3,152 in 1920. Of these admissions 1,610 were males and 373 females. Table XX.

The number of patients admitted each month was 91 in January, 192 in February, 219 in March, 210 in April, 241 in May, 214 in June, 171 in July, 162 in August, 124 in September, 148 in October, 100 in November, and 111 in December. Table XXI.

The admissions consisted of 20 cases of chicken pox, 16 of measles, 27 of scarlet fever, 4 of cerebro spinal fever, 47 of diphtheria, 100 of mumps, 688 of influenza, 18 of erysipelas and 9 of typhoid. In addition to these, 373 cases were sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases, 37 persons were admitted under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself and 91 mothers of young children and other persons accompanying patients were accommodated. The 373 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases were found on examination to consist : 40 of gastro-enteritis, 61 of malaria, 33 of pneumonia, 7 of bronchitis, 27 of tuberculosis, 3 of whooping cough, 45 of tonsilitis, 6 of dysentery, 9 of rheumatism, 6 of various skin diseases and 136 other cases of a most diverse nature consisting of syphilis, gangrene, tumour of brain, heart disease etc. etc.

Of the 1,983 admissions 56 were first class, 197 second class and 1,730 third class. Table XXII.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhus fever, the relapsing fever and cerebro spinal fever,) were 647.

From the Hospital admissions however, should be deducted 79 military patients.

There were 159 deaths in the Hospital during 1921, or, estimated on the 1,983 admissions, 8 per cent of the cases admitted. Table XXIII.

Of these, 51 were due to typhus with a case mortality of 29 per cent, 35 to typhoid with a case mortality of 18·6 per cent, 1 relapsing with a case mortality of 5 per cent, 6 to influenza with a case mortality of ·9 per cent, 15 to diphtheria with a case mortality of 31·9 per cent, 1 to chicken pox with a case mortality of 5 per cent, 4 to cerebro spinal fever with a case mortality of 100 per cent, 2 to erysipelas with a case mortality of 11·11 per cent, 2 to tetanus with a case mortality of 100 per cent, 7 to tuberculosis, 6 to enteritis and 12 to pneumonia.

In addition, there were 17 deaths amongst patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and whose condition on arrival did not permit of a refusal of admission.

There were 3 concussion of brain, 1 septicæmia, 7 senility 1 nephritis, 3 enteritis, 2 encephalitis and 1 hydrophobia.

Included amongst the 1,730 third class admissions were 111 sick convicts from Cairo Prisons. Of these 6 were suffering from typhus, 10 from typhoid, 62 from influenza, 5 relapsing, 11 mumps, 2 para-typhoid, 2 tuberculosis, 1 enteritis, 1 septicoæmia, 1 malaria, 1 desentery, 2 erysipelas, 4 pneumonia and 1 glanders. Two observation cases were sent in under a mistaken diagnosis, in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself. Table XXIV.

Of the convict patients 3 died, death being due to typhoid fever.

The convict mortality was therefore 2·70 per cent of the total number of convicts admitted in 1921. Table XXV.

Apart from some microscopic examination for relapsing fever and malaria, no bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Hospital Laboratory since the doctor who was in charge of this work was transferred from the hospital.

TABLE XX.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH
THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1921.

TABLE XXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
ADMISSIONS PER MONTH BY CLASSES AND SEX DURING 1921.

Admissions	1,983	Third Class	1,730
Male	1,610	Cured	1,752
Female	373	Died	159
First Class	56	Unrelieved	72
Second Class	197		

MONTH.	TOTAL	SEX.		CLASS.		
		Male.	Female.	First.	Second.	Third.
January	91	74	17	6	13	72
February	192	167	25	3	14	175
March	219	193	26	6	9	204
April	210	174	36	6	19	185
May	241	194	47	6	18	217
June	214	167	47	4	20	190
July	171	118	53	7	25	139
August	162	126	36	8	17	137
September	124	105	19	1	16	107
October	148	117	31	3	13	132
November	100	86	14	4	13	83
December	111	89	22	2	20	89
TOTAL ...	1,983	1,610	373	56	197	1,730

TABLE XXII.— GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

**ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED
DURING 1921.**

MONTH.	CLASS.	DISEASES.																		TOTAL.																												
		Smallpox.			Chicken-pox.			Measles.			Scarlet Fever.			Typhoid Fever.			Typhus Fever.			Relapsing Fever.			Cerebro-spinal Fever.			Diphtheria.			Mumps.			Influenza.			Erysipels.			Other Diseases.			Persons accompanying Sick			Paratyphoid Fever.			Para-Malta Fever.	
January ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72																												
February	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175																												
March ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204																												
April ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185																												
May ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217																												
June	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190																												
July ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139																												
August ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137																												
September	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107																												
October ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132																												
November	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83																												
December	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89																												
Total	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56																												
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197																												
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,730																												
TOTALS ...		—	20	16	27	188	176	189	4	47	100	688	18	373	37	91	9	—	1,983																													

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1921.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Chicken-pox.	Other Diseases.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Tetanus.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Enteritis.	Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis.	TOTAL.
January	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
February	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
March	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
April	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
May	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
June	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
July	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
August	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
September	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
October	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
December	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
TOTAL	51	35	1	6	15	1	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	159

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1921.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Influenza.	Relapsing Fever.	Mumps.	Para-typhoid.	Observation.	Tuberculosis.	Enteritis.	Septicoemia.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Eczema.	Pneumonia.	TOTAL.
January	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
February	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
March	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
April	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
May	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
June	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
July	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
August	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
September	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
October	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
November	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
December	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	62	5	11	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	111

TABLE XXV.—MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATHS IN 1921.

MONTH.	Typhoid Fever.	TOTAL.
January	—	—
February	—	—
March	1	1
April	—	—
May	—	—
June	—	—
July	—	—
August	—	—
September	1	1
October	—	—
November	—	—
December	1	1
TOTAL	3	3

VI.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1921 there were 1,570 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 2,408 in 1920 and 3,472 in 1919.

Of this total 19 journeys were made by the first class horse ambulance, 9 by the second class, 74 by the third class and 588 by the hooded carts.

The remaining 880 journeys were made by the motor ambulances.

DEATH INQUIRIES.

The total number of uncertified deaths during 1921 which required to be investigated on the account of the persons not having had medical attendance during their last illness was 15,582.

The proportion therefore of uncertified deaths to the total Cairo deaths (*i.e.* 23,563) was 66·1 per cent as against 68·1 per cent in 1920 and 70·7 per cent in 1919. Table XXVI.

Out of 15,582 investigations held, 10,585 or 67·9 per cent were made by the District Medical Officers, 4,097 or 26·3 per cent by the District Hakimas, 875 or 5·6 per cent by the Sanitary barbers and 25 or 0·2 per cent by the village dayas.

The daily average of death inquiries during the year was 42·7. The average for Medical Officers being 29, for the *Hakimas* 11·2, the village barbers 2·4 and 0·1 for the *dayas*.

The largest number of inquiries was made by the Medical Officer of Khalifa who made 1,334 investigations, whilst the *Hakima* of Bulâq 1, had the highest record having made 1,447 inquiries. Table XXVII.

VACCINATIONS.

During 1921 there were 32,855 vaccinations carried out by the Medical Officers of the Inspectorate and Districts. 30,361 of these were primary vaccinations, of which 29,675 were on native children and 686 on children of foreign parentage.

The remaining 2,494 were secondary vaccinations of contacts of smallpox or of persons voluntarily applying for this.

TABLE XXVI.—DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS, 1914 TO 1921.

DISTRICT.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mûsky	53·6	48·6	45·1	45·2	30·7	50·3	46·7	47·9
Bâb el Sha'riya	73·8	73·3	66·0	64·1	65·7	61·8	60·4	54·8
Ezbekiya	34·4	45·5	36·4	31·8	37·2	31·3	23·3	22·5
'Abdin	58·6	72·6	63·4	63·4	61·5	63·1	58·9	55·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	79·2	77·4	74·3	69·9	68·3	72·6	58·0	60·3
Helwân	73·9	63·5	73·8	68·8	65·3	61·2	60·7	60·9
Khalifa	87·5	87·9	90·0	88·0	90·8	85·1	85·6	81·9
Darb el Ahmar	70·5	78·2	78·1	76·9	72·5	79·6	71·7	66·9
Gamâliya	74·1	77·4	73·3	77·2	71·6	67·7	68·6	66·4
Shubra	72·6	77·4	74·8	75·5	78·5	75·8	74·3	70·0
Bûlâq	89·2	91·1	90·4	87·4	88·0	86·1	83·4	82·0
Old Cairo	76·1	87·3	89·6	89·5	86·8	87·2	84·4	66·4
Wâili	66·7	60·5	67·8	67·0	63·1	61·8	68·2	66·4
TOTAL	73·8	77·5	74·8	73·4	72·4	70·7	68·1	66·4

TABLE XXVII.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.				District Totals.	Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District <i>Hakîmas</i> .	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village <i>Dâyas</i> .		
Mûsky	630	258	44	—	—	302	47·9
Bâb el Sha'riya	1,972	928	152	—	—	1,080	54·8
Ezbekiya	1,219	203	71	—	—	274	22·5
'Abdin	1,629	731	173	—	—	904	55·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,267	955	412	—	—	1,367	60·3
Helwân	253	131	23	—	—	154	60·9
Khalifa	1,931	1,334	247	—	—	1,581	81·9
Darb el Ahmar	2,052	1,201	172	—	—	1,373	66·9
Gamâliya	1,902	976	287	—	—	1,263	66·4
Shubra	2,609	1,003	260	551	12	1,826	70·0
Bûlâq ... { Bûlâq I ...	{ 2,356	{ 519	1,447	—	—	2,914	{ 82·0
Bûlâq II ...	{ 514	{ 434	—	—	—	—	{ 82·0
Old Cairo	1,188	758	221	—	—	979	82·4
Wâili ... { Zeitûn ...	{ 2,356	{ 363	34	324	13	—	{ 66·4
Abbâsiya ...	{ 711	{ 120	—	—	—	1,565	{ 66·4
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	23,563	10,585	4,097	875	25	15,582	66·1

VII.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIMS CONTROL SERVICE.

(a) PASSENGER SERVICE.

During 1921 the total number of passengers arriving in Cairo from infected countries was 8,727 which shows a still further increase over recent years.

Out of this total 4,148 or 47·5 per cent arrived in Egypt via Alexandria, 3,311 or 37·9 per cent via Port Said and 1,268 or 14·5 via Suez.

Of the 8,727 passengers 7,927 or 90·8 per cent were observed during the whole prescribed period, 109 or 1·2 per cent left the city before completing the full period of observation, and 691 or 7·9 per cent could not be traced.

The bulk of the passengers came from Turkey (3,400) and Syria (2,691) whilst 1,149 came from the Red Sea ports. Tables XXVIII and XXIX.

Besides the above-mentioned passengers, there were also 17,353 Egyptian Labour Corps men coming from the Canal Zone.

Of these, 15,785 or 91·0 per cent were observed whilst 1,568 or 9 per cent could not be traced.

There were also 1,681 Labour Corps men who came up for observation although they had not been notified to the Inspectorate. Table XXX.

(b) PILGRIM SERVICE.

During 1921 the total number of passports issued by the Governorate was 118. Out of this number 107 returned to Cairo and put under observation, 8 were observed elsewhere and 3 died in the Hegaz.

There were also 106 Government Employees who were given permission to accompany the Mahmal. Of these, 102 returned to Cairo and 4 were observed elsewhere. Table XXXI.



TABLE XXVIII.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.												VIA PO-					
	COUNTRIES.																	
	Number of Passengers.	Turkey.	Greece.	Syria.	Palestine.	Black Sea.	India.	North America.	Observed.	Untraced.	Departed before Full Period of Observation completed.	Number of Passengers.	Turkey.	Greece.	Syria.	Palestine.	Mesopotamia.	
January ...	302	241	32	29	—	—	—	—	288	8	6	209	68	—	86	—	9	
February ...	270	193	54	23	—	—	—	—	245	12	13	339	15	23	242	—	—	
March ...	271	164	84	21	2	—	—	—	255	8	8	301	37	—	168	1	8	
April	186	111	41	33	—	—	—	1	184	1	1	340	42	—	198	—	1	
May	121	71	24	26	—	—	—	—	116	3	2	178	47	10	102	1	—	
June	109	35	36	37	—	—	—	1	105	2	2	180	40	31	98	—	1	
July	263	96	67	100	—	—	—	—	259	4	—	120	25	8	72	—	—	
August ...	208	167	18	23	—	—	—	—	208	—	—	210	52	4	140	—	—	
September ...	553	383	108	62	—	—	—	—	547	6	—	303	59	—	210	16	—	
October ...	1,007	838	115	51	—	1	—	2	993	14	—	604	81	—	471	—	11	
November ...	566	337	147	82	—	—	—	—	560	4	2	403	80	—	271	2	17	
December ...	292	183	28	81	—	—	—	—	275	9	8	124	34	—	36	—	10	
TOTAL ...	4,148	2,819	754	568	2	1	2	2	4,035	71	42	3,311	580	76	2,094	20	57	

COUNTRIES UNDER OBSERVATION IN 1921.



TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER OF PASSENGERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION WHO ARRIVED IN CAIRO DURING 1921.

Ports of Origin.		Via Alexandria.	Via Port Said.	Via Port Suez.	Total.
Turkey	...	2,819	580	1	3,400
Greece	...	754	76	—	830
Syria	...	568	2,094	29	2,691
Palestine	...	2	20	—	22
Black Sea	...	1	—	—	1
India	...	2	352	76	430
North America	...	2	—	—	2
Mesopotamia	...	—	57	24	81
Red Sea	...	—	21	1,128	1,149
China	...	—	72	6	78
Japan	...	—	20	1	21
Australia	...	—	19	—	19
French Somaliland	...	—	—	3	3
Total		4,148	3,311	1,268	8,727

Of these 7,927 were observed, 691 were not traced and 109 left before completion of observation.

TABLE XXX.—RECORD OF EGYPTIAN LABOUR CORPS MEN RETURNING TO CAIRO IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Number recorded on Lists from Kantara to the Inspectorate.	Number observed in Qisms Corresponding to Addresses given in the Lists.	Number observed at the Inspectorate.	Number not traced.	Number notified by Mudiriya Health Authorities for Observation in Cairo.			Number coming up for Observation, whose Names were not shown on any Lists.
					Observed.	Not found.	Total.	
‘Abbâsiya	902	838	53	11	78	—	78	—
‘Abdîn	2,649	2,604	5	40	14	7	21	—
Ezbekîya	2,051	1,986	28	37	13	4	17	371
Bâb el Sha‘riya	767	498	18	251	18	—	18	139
Bûlâq I	1,180	1,046	9	125	—	—	—	91
Bûlâq II	950	877	21	52	19	14	33	128
Darb el Ahmar	1,020	800	20	200	13	—	13	31
Gamâliya	2,133	1,879	37	217	83	37	120	225
Helwân	264	197	14	53	—	—	—	4
Khalîfa	834	775	9	50	13	—	13	149
Mûsky	1,168	1,127	—	41	—	—	—	84
Old Cairo	450	354	5	91	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	985	675	12	298	7	12	19	81
Shubra	824	793	28	3	271	—	271	378
Zeitûn	1,176	1,038	39	99	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17,353	15,487	298	1,568	529	74	603	1,681

TABLE XXXI.—YEARLY RECORD OF PILGRIMS IN 1921.

DISTRICT.	Pilgrims with Passports issued by the Governorate as recorded in District Registers.	Government Employees accompanying Mahmal as recorded in District Registers.	Pilgrims and Govt. Employees who returned and were observed the usual Period in Cairo.		Persons who did not leave Cairo after taking out Passport or Permission.		Pilgrims and Employees who took out Passports or Permission from Cairo but who were observed elsewhere on return.		Pilgrims returning from Earlier Pilgrimages than the Last.	Pilgrims and Government Employees observed in Cairo who left from elsewhere.	
			Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.		Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.
‘Abbâsiya	3	28	3	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
‘Abdin	11	3	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ezbekîya	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Bâb el Sha‘rîya	3	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bûlâq I	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bûlâq II	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Darb el Ahmar...	32	20	28	19	—	—	3	1	—	4	—
Gamâliya	18	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Helwân	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Khalifa	2	12	2	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Mûsky	5	4	3	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Old Cairo	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab...	11	8	10	7	—	—	—	1	—	22	—
Shubra	11	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Zeitûn	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	118	106	107	102	—	—	8	4	4	42	—

VIII.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(a) EXAMINATION ROOMS FOR NATIVE PROSTITUTES.

During 1921 there were 510 new names registered bringing up the total of registered native women for the year to 1,654 as compared with 1,486 in 1920 and 1,601 in 1919.

In the course of the year 444 names were struck off leaving 1,210 on the registers at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations made during the year was 35,483 which shows an average of between 21·4 and 29·3 examinations per woman.

(a) *Bab el Sha‘rîya and Ezbekîya.*—The total number of registered women for these districts was 1,381 or 144 more than in 1920. Out of this total 390 names were struck off by the Police for various reasons leaving 991 names at the end of the year.

The number of examinations held was 29,208 or 856 less than in 1920. This makes an average of 21·2 examinations per woman as compared with 24·3 in the previous year.

This fall is due partly to the large number of women who were struck off and partly to the fact that the number of prostitutes absenting themselves was high. However if the figures of the previous four years are examined it will be seen that the average number of examinations compares quite favourably.

(b) *Abbasîya*.—The total number of names on the registers during the year was 136 as compared with 150 in 1920. Only 20 names were struck off, leaving 116 at the end of the year as against 78 which remained at the end of 1920.

The number of examinations was 3,412 making an average of 25·1 examinations per woman as compared with 15·4 in 1920, and 13·5 in 1919. This shows a distinct improvement.

(c) *Saiyeda Zeinab*.—The number of registered women during 1921 was 137 as against 99 in 1920. During the year 34 were struck off, leaving 103 on the registers.

The number of examinations held was 2,863 making an average of 20·9 examinations per woman as compared with 21·3 in 1920. Although this average shows a fall it compares very well with 1919 and 1918 when it was 11·2 and 16·7 respectively. Table XXXII.

Diseases.—The total number of cases of disease discovered during the year and sent to hospital was 2,450, but as some women sometimes suffered from two or more different diseases, the total number of diseases diagnosed was 2,536. The number of women found diseased was 931.

The total number of cases of syphilis was 148 as against 225 in 1920 ; of these there were 13 primary and 135 secondary. This shows a distinct diminution which however is probably only apparent for, in 1920 there were a good many relapses whilst this year relapses were rare.

The total number of cases of gonorrhoea was 2,191 which is 20 more than in 1920. There were however 168 more registered prostitutes this year. As usual the bulk were chronic cases. The number of acute cases diagnosed was 56 as against 127 in the previous year. Table XXXIII.

Wassermann.—The total number of specimens of blood examined was 45. Of these, 21 proved positive and 24 negative.

Unregistered Women. These are women not actually registered but who have been found in brothels and elsewhere by the Police, and brought up for examination. The number of these amounted to 906. There were 277 cases of disease discovered among them, comprising 79 syphilis (8 primary and 71 secondary) and 176 gonorrhoea of which 27 were acute. There were also 22 cases of chancroid. This is to say 30·6 per cent were found diseased.

(b) EUROPEAN EXAMINATION ROOMS.

The total number of registered European women in 1921 was 326 which shows a further diminution as compared with 393 in 1920 and 437 in 1919. In fact ever since 1915 when the examination of European prostitutes began to be carried out separately from the natives, the numbers have gradually decreased.

There were 59 new names this year, whilst 72 were struck off, so that 254 women remained at the end of the year.

During 1921 there were 9,795 examinations held, which makes an average of between 30 to 38·9 examinations per woman.

The total number of diseases discovered as a result of these examinations was 292 which gives a percentage of 3 per cent examinations revealing disease.

Out of this total of 292 diseases there were 23 cases of syphilis, 263 of gonorrhoea and 6 of chancroid.

Out of the total of 326 registered women 203 were found diseased during the year. All were sent to hospital for treatment. Table XXXIV.

(c) EUROPEAN LOCK HOSPITAL.

During 1921 the total admissions to hospital was 356. This number included the 292 women sent in from the Examination Rooms, 10 women of the same class who were sent in by the Police whilst the rest were, either "A" Class women who are permitted to send

in weekly certificates from their own private doctors, or unregistered women sent in for examination at the request of the Police. The average number of days in hospital for all diseases was 17·3.

Out of the total of admissions 29 were suffering from syphilis 8 of whom were primary and 21 secondary.

The average number of days in hospital for the primary cases was 26·9 and for the secondary cases 28·2.

There were 292 cases of gonorrhoea 9 of whom were acute cases and the rest chronic.

The average number of days of treatment was 11·1 for the acute cases and 18·0 for the chronic.

This average for the acute cases is misleading owing to the fact that out of the 9 cases, 5 were removed by the Police to other hospitals after having remained at Shoubra Hospital for 3 or 4 days only. The average number of days in hospital for the other 54 was 23.

There were 7 cases of chancroid who had an average stay in hospital of 14 days.

Besides these there were 28 admissions under observation but who proved to be non-infectious. They remained in hospital, on an average, 2·2 days. Table XXXV.

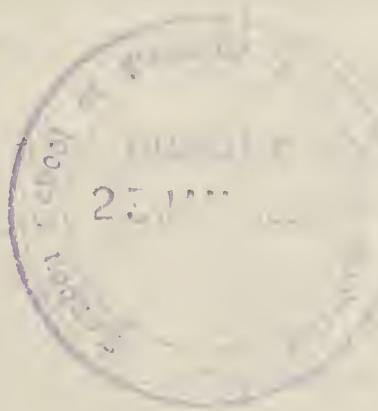


TABLE XXXII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED NATIVE WOMEN.

DISTRICT.	Number of Women on Register.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at End of the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Examinations held.	Number of Women on Register.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at End of the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Examinations held.	Number of Women on Register.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at End of the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Examinations held.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations exposing diseased conditions.	Per Cent.
Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya	1,237	257	980	30,064	24·3	2,247	2,247	991	390	1,381	7·5	2,247	2,247	2,111	2,179	2,179	7·5	7·5
Abbhâsiya	150	72	78	2,311	15·4	168	168	116	3,412	136	7·3	20	116	3,412	155	155	155	4·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	99	13	86	2,110	21·3	144	144	34	103	137	6·8	34	103	2,863	184	184	184	6·4
TOTALS	1,486	342	1,144	34,485	23·1	2,559	2,559	1,654	444	1,210	35,483	21·4	1,654	2,559	2,450	2,536	2,536	7·1

TABLE XXXIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE DISCOVERED AMONG REGISTERED NATIVE WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1920				1921			
	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya.	Abbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya.	Abbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ... { Primary ...	37	1	1	39	9	4	—	13
Secondary ...	155	21	10	186	108	16	11	135
Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis ...	192	22	11	225	117	20	11	148
Gonorrhœa { Acute ...	124	3	—	127	49	—	7	56
Chronic ...	1,787	131	126	2,044	1,885	110	140	2,135
Total Gonorrhœa ...	1,911	134	126	2,171	1,934	110	147	2,191
Chancroid	144	12	7	163	146	25	26	197
TOTAL DISEASES ...	2,247	168	144	2,559	2,197	155	184	2,536

TABLE XXXIV.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EUROPEAN WOMEN, 1916 TO 1921.

YEAR.	Total Number of Women registered during the Year.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Examinations held during the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found Diseased.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Condition. Per Cent
1916	659	234	425	24,934	37·8	896	3·5
1917	519	156	363	16,372	31·5	329	2·0
1918	440	48	392	17,275	39·3	450	2·6
1919	437	90	347	15,826	36·2	351	2·2
1920	393	126	267	9,894	25·2	305	3·1
1921	326	72	254	9,795	30·0	292	3·0



TABLE XXXV.—EUROPEAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND PERIOD OF DETENTION FOR THE DIFFERENT DISEASES.

DISEASE.	1921.			1920.		
	Total Number of Patients admitted during the Year.	Number of Patients remaining in Hospital at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.	Total Number of Days in Hospital of Patients admitted during the Year.	Number of Patients remaining in Hospital at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Days in Hospital of Patients admitted and discharged during the Year.
Primary ...	8	—	8	215	5	47·5
Secondary ...	21	1	20	565	32	15·1
Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	1	34·0
Total Syphilis ...	29	1	28	780	38	19·2
Gonorrhœa... Acute ...	9	—	9	100	21	22·0
Chronic ...	283	10	273	4,935	9	4,138
Total Gonorrhœa ...	292	10	282	5,035	9	4,601
Chancroid ...	7	1	6	84	7	21·1
Under Observation ...	28	—	28	63	—	3·8
TOTALS ...	356	12	344	5,962	17·3	5·559
					32	15·4

IX.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the Law of August 28, 1904, and the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of August 29 of the same year, 1,656 establishments (Saha Est.) coming within the cir-
cumscription of work of this office and 206 (Zabt Est.), total 1,862, were licensed during
1921, after compliance with the Sanitary Conditions laid down by this Inspectorate and
verified by inspection. The number for 1920 was 1,540.

Of the 1,862 establishments dealt with, 71 were establishments under Class I of the Schedule attached to the law, as against 70 in 1920; 1,407 were establishments in Class II compared with 1,113 in 1920; 384 in Class III as compared with 357 in 1920.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments in each Class licensed during 1921.

CLASS I.

Ovens and Bakeries for trade purposes and for the use of the Public	...	...	...	22
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk)	...	...	...	6
Ice Factories	...	...	...	1
Pastry and Alimentary Paste Factories	...	...	...	9
Distilleries	...	...	...	3
Sweet-meat Factories	...	...	...	3
Candle Factories	...	...	...	1
Soap Factories	...	...	...	1
Depots for excrement (Dépôts des engrais)	...	...	...	3
Beer-bottling Ests	...	...	...	1
Aerated Water Factories	...	...	...	3
Public Baths	...	...	...	1
Preserved Meat Factories	...	...	...	1
Tanneries	...	...	...	1
Butter Factories	...	...	...	1
Flax and Hemp Scutching and Carding Mills	...	...	...	1

Zabt Establishments.

Foundries employing Mechanical Power	...	...	...	7
Garages employing Mechanical Power	...	...	...	3
Glass Factories	...	...	...	3
TOTAL Class I Ests. licensed in 1921	...	...	...	71

CLASS II.

Saha Establishments.

Groceries	...	...	...	652
Flour Stores	...	...	...	93
Frying and Roasting Establishments (Meat, Fish etc.)	...	...	...	329
Public Kitchens	...	...	...	41
Retail Fessikh (salted fish establishments)	...	...	...	10
Public Stables	...	...	...	27
Retail Oil-shops (for the sale of vegetable oils)	...	...	...	9
Vinegar Factories	...	...	...	6
Coffee Mills	...	...	...	3
Flour Mills	...	...	...	4
Dye-shops	...	...	...	11
Rag and Bone Stores	...	...	...	6
Glue Factories	...	...	...	1
Manufacture of beverages other than Aerated Water and Alcoholic or fermented drinks	...	...	...	3
Oil-mills	...	...	...	3
Pickles (Tourchi)	...	...	...	3
Groceries Stores	...	...	...	8
Butter and Cheese Stores	...	...	...	1
Cattle Sheds	...	...	...	1
Fessikh (salted fish) stores	...	...	...	2
Kilns	...	...	...	1

Zabt Establishments

Tinsmith...	56
Tinning Copper Vessels (Tinner)	12
Blacksmiths' Shops	98
Foundries	16
Beating of cotton and silk fabrics	1
Cement tile Factories	4
Motor Garages	3
Stores of Alcoholic Drinks	1
Marble works	2
TOTAL	1·407

CLASS III.

Establishments.

Clothes Ironing Establishments	114
Butchers' Shops	118
Shops for the sale of fruits	47
Shops for the sale of vegetables	64
Stores of Cement and Gypsum	35
Shops for the sale of domestic birds and game of all descriptions	6
TOTAL Class III Establishments in 1921	384

TABLE XXXVI.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS IN FOODSTUFF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1920 AND 1921.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Percentage of Visits in which Faulty Conditions were found.	
	1920	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Grocers' shops	4·03	4·6
Butchers' shops	1·08	1·9
Bakeries	26·80	9·3
Restaurants and public kitchens	7·40	6·4
Confectionery Manufactories...	22·00	18·8
Oilmen's shops	8·80	6·4
Poultry shops	13·40	4·8
Dairies and milk shops...	14·60	7·6
Vegetable dealers' shops	—	13·7
Fish shops	9·20	8·0
Other establishments	11·50	13·1
General Percentage	6·60	7·13

TABLE XXXVII.—RESULT OF INSPECTIONS DURING 1921.

DISTRICT.	Total Number of Inspections.	Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Per Cent.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	3,618	3,482	96·1	136	3·9	
Bâb el Sha'riya	1,488	1,256	84·4	232	15·6	
Ezbekiya	1,030	946	91·84	84	8·16	
'Abdîn	3,230	3,109	96·25	121	3·75	
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,442	2,262	92·63	180	7·37	
Khalifa	1,301	1,264	97·16	37	2·84	
Darb el Ahmar	1,683	1,610	95·66	73	4·34	
Gamâliya	1,451	1,261	86·9	190	13·1	
Shûbra	1,315	1,235	93·91	80	6·09	
Bûlâq I	1,969	1,699	86·3	270	13·7	
Bûlâq II	72	72	100·0	—	—	
Old Cairo	45	45	100·0	—	—	
'Abbâsiya	1,718	1,596	92·9	122	7·1	
TOTAL	21,362	19,837	92·87	1,525	7·13	

TABLE XXXVIII.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS, PREVIOUSLY EXISTING IN 1921.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	PER CENT.														
	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Unsatisfactory.																								
Grocers' shops	432	6	276	10	327	19	448	16	357	25	798	62	813	51	746	53	611	14	768	36	708	26	715	25	6,999	343	95·4	4·6
Butchers' shops	226	—	374	4	282	2	351	18	385	16	325	6	173	7	205	12	283	2	298	4	253	1	172	5	3,327	67	98·1	1·9
Bakeries...	71	—	87	2	37	8	38	12	41	8	62	12	86	12	85	1	80	8	97	11	118	7	113	13	915	94	90·7	9·3
Restaurants with public kitchens	242	11	147	14	158	23	201	14	169	13	249	29	257	19	197	15	162	6	291	20	271	9	291	8	2,635	181	93·6	6·4
Confectionery establish- ments	20	2	10	2	7	6	9	2	36	13	27	7	17	7	27	4	17	3	30	1	18	2	14	5	232	54	81·2	18·8
Oilmen's shops	15	1	20	1	31	3	23	6	18	1	29	4	10	1	48	10	58	1	75	1	77	2	64	1	468	32	93·6	6·4
Poulterers' shops	31	—	47	—	22	—	5	—	20	6	13	—	10	2	6	—	24	1	5	1	8	—	5	—	196	10	95·2	4·8
Dairies and milk shops...	10	—	13	2	5	1	—	—	8	1	16	2	19	1	21	—	19	3	30	2	31	2	21	2	193	16	92·4	7·6
Vegetable dealers' shops	5	2	4	4	10	7	38	10	49	10	53	13	51	7	52	10	29	5	123	9	66	9	97	6	577	92	86·3	13·7
Fish shops	22	—	19	1	19	1	1	2	14	3	23	3	7	1	17	1	9	—	26	1	19	2	19	2	195	17	92·0	8
Other establishments ...	227	4	157	18	166	48	351	32	188	76	417	95	351	80	599	110	376	62	420	29	338	22	510	43	4,100	619	86·9	13·1
Total ...	1,301	26	1,154	58	1,064	118	1,465	102	1,285	172	2,012	233	1,794	188	2,003	216	1,668	105	2,163	115	1,907	82	2,021	110	19,837	1,525	92·87	7·13

TABLE XXXIX.—RETURN SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING 1921.

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I { Genuine ...	7	4	10	—	5	9	7	3	5	—	—	7	3	60
Adulterated...	3	—	2	3	—	1	1	9	4	1	—	4	—	27
Gamâliya { Genuine ...	5	3	4	4	2	2	7	9	3	—	3	6	3	51
Adulterated...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
‘Abbâsiya { Genuine ...	5	1	6	5	4	3	10	4	—	—	12	7	5	60
Adulterated...	4	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	14
Bûlâq II { Genuine ...	4	—	2	5	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	24
Adulterated...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa { Genuine ...	1	7	2	4	—	2	—	—	5	4	4	2	—	32
Adulterated...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Ezbekîya { Genuine ...	13	8	6	—	8	7	12	4	3	13	8	6	—	88
Adulterated...	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	1	1	—	15
‘Abdîn { Genuine ...	9	5	9	6	6	4	8	4	12	7	11	6	—	87
Adulterated...	2	—	—	1	—	6	6	3	4	2	6	4	—	34
Shubra { Genuine ...	4	10	3	5	6	5	5	5	1	5	—	6	6	61
Adulterated...	3	1	3	—	1	8	1	1	6	—	—	2	2	26
Darb el Ahmar ... { Genuine ...	7	4	2	8	—	7	2	8	8	—	—	13	8	67
Adulterated...	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	2	12
Mûsky { Genuiine ...	2	17	8	6	9	9	4	17	—	—	—	7	13	92
Adulterated...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	2	13
Bâb el Shâfrîya ... { Genuine ...	2	5	6	3	4	2	7	7	4	9	5	5	—	59
Adulterated...	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	11
Saiyeda Zeinab ... { Genuine ...	15	7	17	19	—	10	17	6	15	6	—	6	—	116
Adulterated...	4	2	3	1	—	—	3	2	8	—	—	—	—	23
Old Cairo { Genuine ...	6	5	1	—	6	9	9	10	8	19	21	8	—	103
Adulterated...	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	9
Zeitûn { Genuine ...	9	5	3	5	—	2	6	10	8	11	14	11	—	84
Adulterated...	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	—	18
Helwân { Genuine ...	--	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	2	29
Adulterated...	--	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	11
TOTAL { Genuine ...	89	90	79	75	45	74	102	87	85	89	122	83	—	1,020
Adulterated...	25	12	18	8	3	21	30	25	26	11	19	23	—	221
GRAND TOTAL	114	102	97	83	48	95	132	112	111	100	141	106	—	1,241

TABLE XL.—RESULT OF THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OF SAMPLES OF AERATED WATERS DURING 1921.

MONTH.	Total No. of samples examined.	Number of samples in which the number of lactose fermentation organisms found in 10 c.c.			
		Was none.	Was below 5.	Was between 5-10.	Exceeded 10.
January	20	20	—	—	—
February	22	22	—	—	—
March	28	28	—	—	—
April	33	32	—	—	1
May	33	33	—	—	—
June	28	28	—	—	—
July	32	22	9	1	—
August	30	19	10	1	—
September	35	35	—	—	—
October	69	60	7	—	2
November	38	23	2	1	1
December	37	30	4	1	2
TOTAL... ...	405	363	32	4	6

The staff dealing with inspections of the unhealthy establishments was increased in August and in October 1921 by two Sanitary Inspectors each holding the certificate of the British Sanitary Inspectors' Institute.

21,362 inspections were made during 1921 as compared with 14,667 in 1920. The conditions were found satisfactory in 19,837 establishments and unsatisfactory in 1,525, the percentage of establishments with unsatisfactory conditions being 7·13 per cent.

The total number of already licensed establishments being nearly 7,500, it will be seen from the above figures that the number of inspections averaged less than three visits per establishment per year, for this reason we consider that in spite of our recent increase, the staff is still inadequate to deal effectively with all Unhealthy establishments. As stated last year, the strength of staff to be aimed at is one overseer for each of the fifteen districts of Cairo and two others for milk samples and inspection of food stuffs.

Table XXXVI shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions in 1920 and 1921. From this it will be seen that improvements were found in the following establishments : bakeries, restaurants and public kitchens, oilmen's shops, poultries, dairies and milk shops and fish shops. In the other establishments namely groceries, butchers' shops, confectioneries, vegetable dealers and other establishments, the slight apparent increase in faulty conditions over the figures for 1920 is due to the more stringent control exercised over these food stuff establishments.

Inspections of various districts were distributed as follows : 3,167 Musky ; 1,487 Bab el Shariya ; 1,030 Ezbekiya ; 3,230 Abdîn ; 2,442 Sayieda Zeinab ; 1,301 Khalifa ; 1,683 Darb el Ahmar ; 1,451 Gamalîya ; 1,315 Shoubra ; 2,419 Bulâq I ; 72 Bulâq II ; 45 old Cairo 1,718 Abbasîya.

Table XXXVII shows the number and results of inspections in various districts of Cairo.

In Table XXXVIII are shown the monthly distribution and results of inspections of the various establishments. Bakeries, confectioneries, vegetable dealers and other establishments gave the most frequent cause for complaint. In most of these cases the defects were faulty arrangements for the removal of smoke and the filthy condition of the walls.

The most satisfactory establishments were bakeries, restaurants, oilmen's shops and poultry shops, dairies and fish shops.

Table XXXIX shows that the number of milk samples taken was 1,241. Of these, 221 were found adulterated and 1,020 genuine. This result compares favourably with 1920 when the number of milk samples taken was 1,186 and of these, 339 were found adulterated and 847 genuine.

Table XL shows that the number of samples of aerated water taken was 405. In 32 cases the number of lactose fermentation organisms in 10 c.c. was below 5 c.c., in 4 cases the number of these organisms in 10 c.c. was between 5 and 10 and in 6 cases they exceeded 10. The remainder of 363 were found to be uncontaminated.

Establishments the samples from which were unsatisfactory, were re-inspected, the conditions imposed in the licence were verified and a time limit given to owners to carry out the necessary repairs. Failure to comply with instructions was followed by legal proceedings. At the same time the floor of these factories, the water tanks where dirty bottles are soaked and the storage water tanks were washed with boiling water under the supervision of a member of this staff. Generally these measures gave most satisfactory results.

X.—CONTROL OF FOODSTUFF AND DRINKS.

Samples of foodstuffs are generally taken by the Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers.

When an Overseer or Inspector finds during his inspection articles of food which he considers unwholesome he informs the Medical Officer of the district by telephone and asks him to come and examine the suspected articles. If the Medical Officer is of the same opinion as the Inspectorate's agent, samples are taken for bacteriological examination and a procès-verbal of the proceedings drawn up. The price of the sample is paid by the agent against a receipt from vendor.

The samples are sent to the Laboratories for analysis, and if the report shows unwholesomeness or adulteration, the result is communicated to the Medical Officer who is asked to take the necessary legal proceedings against the vendors.

TABLE SHOWING THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF UNWHOLESOME FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED
AND THE QUANTITIES DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Nature of sample.	Deteriorated.	Quantity destroyed.
Sardines Tins	175	175
Cigarettes Boxes	3,850	3,850
Jam... Tins	804	804
Butter two samples Genuine	0	0
Potatoes Sacks	9	9
Figs... ,	9	9
Mustard Bottles	175	175
Sauce Tins	68	68
Olives Kilos	320	320

Many of these articles were destroyed at the request of the proprietor.

SANITARY CONTRAVENTIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1921.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	Total Number reported.	RESULT.			
		Convic-tions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Considera-tion.
“ Vidange ” and “ Depotoirs.” Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by arrêté of June 2, 1910... ...	529	476	4	7	42
Practice of Medicine and its branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	2	2	—	—	—
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917	321	228	4	47	42
Enclosure of Waste Lands, Arrêté of June 15, 1893	32	18	1	1	12
CEMETRIES :—					
Inhumation, Exhumation, and Transport of Bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of Cemeteries; Unauthorized Inhumation Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—					
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêté of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters and Shell-fish during Epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895, and Supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and Cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911 and No. 10 of April 27, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfection of Houses during Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901	19	13	—	2	4
Passenger Control in case of Cholera Abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911... ...	24	20	2	1	1
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of June 12, 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Law No. 10 of June 26, 1917	15	9	1	1	4
Excavations and Birkas near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	1	1	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of September 15, 1904... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20, of November 17, 1911, modified by Law No. 15, of 1918 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1, of March 10, 1906, and Arrêté of October 30, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914					
Public Latrines and “ Dépendances ” of Mosques and Zawias. Law No. 14 of July 1, 1911... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912 ...	16	11	1	1	3
“ Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux.” Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	624	423	29	22	150
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913 ...	89	54	2	1	32
Adulteration of Milk. Art. No. 302 of the Native Penal Code	211	139	3	3	66
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Articles 334, 335 and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Article 333, paragraph 6	215	213	—	3	9
Deteriorated Meat	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	2,099	1,597	47	89	366

THE MEDICAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF POLICE DURING 1921 WAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Nature of Work.	1920	1921
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	7,578	7,858
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	200	273
Medico-legal examinations on persons killed in the streets by accident or where the causes of death were suspected by the Medical Officer	178	201
Examinations of persons to whom no period of treatment was necessary (Police Circular)...	80	1,177
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	355	379
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses...	119	147
Ghaffirs examined on entering service on request of the Commandant's Office	958	1,430
Persons who were examined and sent to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	446	909
Policemen examined at request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	844	753
Cab-drivers, carters and chauffeurs examined on request of the Traffic Office...	2,088	3,263
Persons sent to Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases	179	207
Number of examinations performed by the Medical Officers elsewhere than at the Governorate	705	836
Ghaffirs examined on account of sickness	3,219	3,428
Constables and policemen vaccinated	883	992
Constables and policemen treated at Office	449	747
Constables and policemen admitted to Police Infirmary	1,075	1,142
Constables and policemen admitted to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital...	492	703
Constables and policemen sent to the Fever Hospital as suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	188	191
Nomination of Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	129	135
Shoeblacks examined for fitness or otherwise	32	51
Inspections done on First Aid Boxes at the Various Qisms ...	2	469
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	16	12
Vagabonds sent by Qisms	72	131
Medico-legal examinations on hanged persons	—	—
Examination and treatment of scourged persons...	—	—
New policemen examined for eyesight	166	5
Number of medico-legal reports written to replace lost reports	36	45
Examination of sodomites for venereal disease, etc.	9	55
Constables and policemen examined to be brought before Court Martial	48	82
Persons examined for estimation of age on request of judicial authorities	5	—

XI.—ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The house to house work carried out in 1921 was the same as in 1920. The special measures taken for the prevention of mosquito breeding were applied in the same selected areas and quarters of the city.

Only thirteen complaints were received during 1921, seven from Abdin District, three from Ezbekîya, two from Zeitûn, and one from Sayeda Zeinab. The reasons for this are : the low level of the Nile during 1921, the filling in of excavations and *birkas* and the extension of the drainage reticulation over the greater part of the city. No great improvement however is expected until the responsibility for mosquito breeding is thrown by law on the tenants of houses.

The General Anti-Malarial Measures carried out in Cairo suburbs are detailed in the Preliminary Report of the Anti-Malarial Commission of 1919.

The system designed by the Main Drainage Department of tapping by means of the street gullies, the infiltration water as it rises to the subsoil and carrying it away to the ejectors and thence into the mains, has given exceedingly satisfactory results in the low-lying areas of Sakakini and Shubra. Surface flooding has been entirely prevented in most places.

The filling in of permanent or temporary pools or birkets has proceeded but slowly and many remain to be dealt with round Toura. The pools here and elsewhere around Cairo were however stocked with larvæ-eating fish (*bolti*) by the Entomological Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

HELWAN.

The following measures were taken as regards the springs at Helwân : (for numbers, see Report for 1920).

No. 1.—The water from the spring between kilometres 23 and 24 of the Cairo-Helwân Railway Line was led away some distance to the north of the town. There it forms two pools on either side of the line. These pools were stocked with larvæ-eating fish (*Cyprinodon Dispar*).

No. 5. Bir Hanem.—The arrangements in force for dealing with this spring cannot be considered satisfactory as the water is not always entirely absorbed by the sand and tends to form stagnant areas. Some other method of disposal must be tried.

No. 7.—Certain sulphur springs north of the aerodrome, not always in evidence. When these are in evidence however, they create an extensive marshy area. The experiment was made of trying to collect the water in an impounding reservoir. This however was found to be useless and some other arrangement must be devised. A form of subsoil drainage might probably give good results.

On inspection in December 1921 it was discovered that a new sulphur spring has broken out on the brow of the low hill to the west of the free bath spring for women (No. 6) and perhaps 100 metres distant from it. A good deal of water is being discharged.

GEZIRA.

The drainage of the low-lying agricultural land and depressions liable to be flooded is still being carried out very successfully by the measures described in the Report above-mentioned *viz.* :—

Gezira North.—To a pump on the Bahr el Ama, 650 metres north of the Zamalek Bridge, is led a system of closed pipes, fed from small open ditches and laid under the principal roads of the northern portion of the island. The water thus drained is run by gravitation down the closed collecting pipes to the pump and is lifted into the Bahr el Ama when the river is too high for it to discharge by natural flow.

Gezîra South.—The low-lying areas of agricultural and open land surrounding the Anglo-American Hospital and the Wilcock's recreation ground are drained by means of a pump erected on the bank of the Bahr el Ama half-way along the straight half mile. The drains leading to the sump of this pump are of three kinds, open drains without stone facings on the sides, open drains the sides of which are faced with stones roughly fitted to one another and, thirdly covered in drains. The last named are the most satisfactory and most expensive, and the first named the cheapest and least satisfactory.

The open drains were stocked with larvæ-eating fish as soon as water appeared in them

XII.—RAT CATCHING SERVICE.

The number of rats destroyed during 1921 was 7,573. Of these, 772 were caught in January, 488 in February, 687 in March, 642 in April, 717 in May, 607 in June, 354 in July, 621 in August, 599 in September, 1,031 in October, 688 in November and 367 in December.

	Rats Caught.		Rats Caught.
		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	4,304
Public Health Department	392	Cairo Governorate	1,246
Waili Court	1,375	Customs House	402
Ministry of Public Works	938	Coastguards	363
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	1,185	Department of Supplies, War Office	512
Ministry of War	233	Mixed Tribunals	157
Shubra Health Office	109	Public Security Department	62
Government Analytical Laboratory	11	Main Drainage Department	28
Frontiers Districts Administration ...	56	Private Individuals, Hotels, Hospitals, Establishments, Sporting Club, etc.	499
Cairo Health Inspectorate	5		
	<i>Carried forward ...</i>	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,573

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) THEATRE COMMISSION.

By the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of July 12, 1911 instituting the Theatre Commission and by the Arrêt of the Ministry of the Interior of February 6, 1912, the Medical Officer of Health of the City is appointed a member of the Theatre Commission.

During the year 1921, 3 new establishments, 2 cinemas and 1 face concert were licensed and 28 establishments already licensed were inspected by a delegate of the Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

Of this number 6 were Theatres and 25 were cinemas and café concerts. All of these establishments were found in a satisfactory condition with the exception of 1 cinema in which the sanitary recommendations had not been carried out.

(b) MULID EL NABI.

The Mulid el Nabi was held at Abbasîya on 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 November 1921 on a larger scale than 1920. The festival lasted eight days; it was only for three days last year.

It has been calculated that the number of visitors on the last day of the Mulid was approximately 30,000 against 10,000 last year. This is the second festival on a large scale since the outbreak of the War, last year's being the first.

The Sanitary arrangements were similar to those followed in 1920 and proved to be extremely satisfactory.

Supervision was carried out by the Inspector of the Vidange Control Service and two of his subordinates.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—1921.

QISM H. O.

TRANSPORT OF DEAD BODIES.		CEMETRIES.		MOSQUES EXAMINED.		WASTE LAND.	
QISM H. O.	Sick employees examined by M.O.s. of Qismis.	COPMINTS IN CONNECTION WITH HEALTH MATTERS.	PUBLIC BATHS.	WAQFS.	PRIVATE.	BIRKAS.	
‘Abbâsiyya ...	189	—	—	5	220	—	
‘Abdîn ...	238	—	—	19	—	17	—
Bâb el Shar‘îya ...	159	—	—	1	—	18	—
Bûlâq I ...	112	—	—	3	—	5	—
Bûlâq II ...	163	—	—	2	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	98	—	—	6	30	—	16
Ezbekîya ...	156	—	—	6	46	—	—
Gamâliyya ...	53	—	—	20	8	12	—
Khalifa ...	86	—	—	2	18	54	—
Mûsky ...	110	—	—	—	3	120	—
Old Cairo ...	27	1	—	—	9	16	8
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	356	1	—	4	48	—	95
Shûbra ...	358	—	—	—	—	76	—
Zeitoun ...	128	—	—	—	1	40	—
Heluân ...	74	—	—	—	5	—	—
TOTAL ...	2,300	2	2	353	916	143	69
				38	7	60	80
					5	6	46
					1	2	1
					2	5	52
					1	8	8
					1	2	100

APPENDIX A.—CAIRO CITY WEEKLY WEATHER STATE FOR 1921.

(From the reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

Number of Week.	WEEK.	TEMPERATURE (°C.).			RAINFALL m.m.			SUNSHINE (Hours).			CLOUD.			WIND.			NILE GAUGE EL RÔDA.	
		Maxim.	Mean.	Minim.	Difference from Normal.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Per Cent. of Possible.	0—10.	Difference from Normal.	Force.	Direction.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.			
1	January 1-7...	19.5	+0.6	8.4	+0.8	12.8	-0.1	84	+12	0.0	-2.0	6.3	61	+0.5	1	N.E.	14.29	-0.42
2	" 8-14..."	18.4	-0.1	8.0	+0.8	11.8	-0.6	91	+19	Drops.	-2.0	6.5	63	+2.2	1	N.E.	14.68	-0.41
3	" 15-21..."	20.1	+1.7	6.5	-0.7	11.5	-0.7	76	+4	0.0	-2.0	8.7	84	-1.4	1	N.E.	14.64	-0.33
4	" 22-28..."	17.9	-0.7	8.3	+1.1	12.0	-0.3	74	+3	Drops.	-2.0	7.9	74	-0.7	2	S.S.W.	14.55	-0.36
5	" 29-4 February	18.1	-0.9	7.6	+0.1	11.4	-1.2	74	+4	13.9	-12.3	6.4	59	-0.4	3	S.W.	14.52	-0.50
6	February 5-11...	19.9	+0.2	7.6	-0.3	12.6	-0.5	82	+13	0.0	-1.3	9.0	82	-1.1	2	N.E.	15.47	+0.21
7	" 12-18..."	20.1	-0.5	9.6	+1.3	13.0	-0.9	76	+8	0.4	-0.9	6.5	58	-0.3	2	S.W.	15.81	+0.46
8	" 19-25..."	19.4	-2.0	7.9	-0.9	11.9	-2.6	62	+5	0.4	-0.9	8.0	71	-1.0	2	N.E.	15.83	+0.47
9	" 26-4 March	16.5	-5.9	7.0	-2.4	10.3	-5.0	76	+11	5.7	+4.6	5.4	47	-1.9	2	N.E.	15.73	+0.27
10	March 5-11...	23.3	+0.1	9.9	+0.1	15.0	-1.0	72	+8	2.8	+1.9	6.8	58	-1.7	2	S.E.	15.69	+0.33
11	" 12-18..."	19.9	-4.1	10.4	0.0	13.6	-3.3	80	+18	5.0	+4.1	6.2	52	-2.0	3	S.E.	15.70	+0.26
12	" 19-25..."	21.1	-3.9	9.0	-1.9	14.0	-3.7	71	+10	0.0	-0.9	7.9	64	-0.7	3	N.E.	15.78	+0.41
13	" 26-1 April	26.1	+0.2	11.1	-0.4	17.2	-1.4	66	-7	0.0	-0.9	9.2	74	-1.1	2	N.E.	15.62	+0.32
14	April 2-8...	26.3	-0.6	13.8	+1.6	19.5	-0.1	48	+9	Drops.	-0.7	7.2	56	-0.3	2	N.E.	15.61	+0.31
15	" 9-15..."	26.6	-1.3	12.1	-0.7	18.6	-1.9	59	+3	0.0	-0.7	8.0	63	-0.0	2	N.E.	15.64	+0.37
16	" 16-22..."	30.9	+2.0	15.8	+2.3	21.8	+0.4	54	+0	0.0	-0.7	8.0	62	-1.6	3	S.W.	15.58	+0.32
17	" 23-29..."	28.8	-0.6	13.9	-1.1	21.0	-2.1	53	-0	0.0	-0.3	10.2	76	-0.9	2	N.	15.61	+0.34
18	" 30-6 May	30.2	-0.6	13.9	-1.1	21.0	-2.1	58	+6	0.0	-0.3	10.2	76	-0.9	2	N.W.	15.62	+0.37
19	" 7-13..."	28.6	-3.0	15.7	-0.0	20.8	-3.0	66	-15	0.8	+0.6	8.8	65	-1.6	2	S.E.	15.67	+0.42
20	" 14-20..."	32.0	-0.4	17.1	+0.7	23.4	-0.1	60	+10	0.0	-0.2	12.1	88	0.4	2	N.E.	15.61	+0.39
21	" 21-27..."	31.5	-1.6	18.2	+1.2	23.8	-1.4	67	-17	Drops.	-0.2	11.9	86	-0.6	1	N.W.	15.61	+0.40
22	" 28-3 June	35.2	+1.5	-	-	26.5	+0.6	52	+2	0.0	-0.1	10.4	75	-1.9	2	N.W.	15.61	+0.37

23	June	4-10 ...	...	...	...	34·8	+0·5	20·5	+2·1	26·9	+0·9	34	+ 4	7·7	+ 7·7	11·2	80	2·2	+0·8	1	N.W.	15·61	+0·38
24	"	11-17...	...	...	...	34·7	-0·1	20·0	+1·3	26·4	-0·6	55	+ 2	0·0	0·0	12·7	90	1·5	+0·4	2	S.E.	15·61	+0·33
25	"	18-24...	...	...	...	33·6	-1·6	19·8	+0·4	25·7	-1·8	55	+ 4	0·0	0·0	12·9	92	0·9	-0·1	2	S.E.	15·59	+0·28
26	"	25- 1 July	...	...	...	33·4	-2·1	18·7	-1·3	25·0	-2·8	58	+ 6	0·0	0·0	12·9	91	1·2	+0·2	3	N.E.	15·63	+0·27
27	July	2- 8...	...	...	...	36·2	+0·5	20·9	+0·4	27·2	-0·9	59	+ 5	0·0	0·0	12·7	91	0·8	-1·1	1	N.E.	15·71	+0·29
28	"	9-15...	...	...	...	36·7	+0·9	21·5	+0·6	27·8	-0·4	57	+ 2	0·0	0·0	12·4	89	0·4	-0·9	2	N.E.	15·72	+0·23
29	"	16-22...	...	...	...	37·4	+1·6	22·2	+1·1	28·2	-0·8	54	+ 7	0·0	0·0	12·1	88	0·2	-1·2	2	N.E.	15·77	+0·22
30	"	23-29...	...	...	...	35·7	0·0	21·8	+0·6	27·4	-0·8	54	- 3	0·0	0·0	12·5	91	0·4	-1·0	1	N.	15·79	+0·08
31	"	30- 5 August	...	...	...	36·4	+1·0	22·6	+1·4	28·2	+0·1	62	+ 2	0·0	0·0	12·5	92	0·0	-1·5	1	N.W.	15·82	-0·12
32	August	6-12 ..	...	...	...	36·5	+1·4	22·9	+1·7	28·4	+0·5	64	+ 3	0·0	0·0	11·7	88	0·6	-0·9	1	N.	15·98	-0·43
33	"	13-19...	...	...	...	35·6	+0·9	22·4	+1·4	27·6	0·0	66	+ 3	0·0	0·0	12·0	91	0·6	-1·0	1	N.	16·63	-0·58
34	"	20-26...	...	...	...	36·4	+2·1	22·5	+1·7	27·9	+0·6	68	+ 4	0·0	0·0	11·7	90	1·7	+0·1	1	N.	17·74	+0·04
35	"	27- 2 Sept.	...	...	...	37·2	+3·4	22·9	+2·4	28·4	+1·6	68	+ 2	0·0	0·0	11·4	89	1·2	-0·4	1	N.W.	18·11	+0·02
36	September	3- 9...	...	...	...	33·4	+0·1	22·4	+2·2	26·5	+0·2	72	+ 5	0·0	0·0	10·7	85	1·7	1·7	1	N.W.	18·42	+0·08
37	"	10-16...	...	...	...	31·4	-1·4	19·0	-0·7	23·8	-1·9	67	- 1	0·0	0·0	10·3	83	1·6	+0·1	1	W.	18·25	-0·26
38	"	17-23...	...	...	...	30·4	-1·8	20·3	+1·0	23·6	-1·4	76	+ 6	0·0	0·0	9·5	78	1·7	+0·1	1	W.	18·12	-0·52
39	"	24-30...	...	...	...	31·7	+0·1	17·9	-0·9	23·4	-0·9	68	- 3	0·0	0·0	9·5	79	1·0	-0·8	2	N.W.	18·24	-0·46
40	October	1- 7...	...	...	...	30·5	-0·5	18·4	+0·1	23·0	-0·7	74	+ 3	0·0	-0·0	9·1	77	1·4	-0·6	1	N.	18·43	-0·20
41	"	8-14...	...	...	...	28·4	-1·9	16·4	-1·2	20·9	-2·1	78	+ 6	0·0	-0·4	8·6	74	0·3	+0·7	1	N.	18·61	+0·05
42	"	15-21...	...	...	...	26·6	-2·7	15·5	-1·5	19·6	-2·7	80	+ 8	0·0	-0·4	8·8	78	2·6	+0·2	1	N.W.	18·73	+0·13
43	"	22-28...	...	...	...	28·1	-0·3	14·9	-1·2	20·4	-1·0	74	+ 2	0·0	-0·4	9·4	84	0·6	-1·8	1	N.E.	18·39	-0·16
44	"	29- 4 Nov.	...	...	...	27·3	+0·1	13·7	-1·4	18·9	-1·6	72	0	Drops.	- 0·6	9·2	83	0·3	-2·3	0	(alm.)	17·95	-0·29
45	November	5-11...	...	...	...	28·9	+3·1	13·7	-0·3	19·1	-1·4	70	- 2	0·0	-0·7	9·2	85	0·4	-2·4	1	W.	17·62	-0·12
46	"	12-18...	...	...	...	26·1	+1·6	14·6	+1·6	18·1	-0·4	82	+ 9	0·0	-0·7	8·6	81	1·7	-1·4	1	N.	17·11	-0·19
47	"	19-25...	...	...	...	24·6	+1·3	12·8	+0·8	16·7	-0·7	74	+ 9	0·0	-0·8	8·4	80	2·0	-1·5	1	N.	16·64	-0·28
48	"	26- 2 Dec.	...	...	...	23·3	+1·1	9·8	-1·2	15·0	-1·3	69	- 5	0·0	-0·8	9·1	87	0·7	-3·1	1	N.E.	16·27	-0·35
49	December	3- 9...	...	...	...	22·0	+0·7	9·5	-0·6	14·1	-1·0	82	+ 8	49·4	+48·3	5·0	49	5·0	+1·0	0	Calm.	15·94	-0·40
50	"	10-16...	...	...	...	18·6	-1·8	7·8	-1·5	11·9	-2·2	87	+13	0·0	1·1	7·7	75	2·4	-1·8	2	S.W.	15·92	-0·19
51	"	17-23...	...	...	...	20·5	+0·8	9·5	+0·9	13·6	+0·2	80	+ 6	2·0	+0·9	5·3	52	4·8	+0·6	1	Variable.	15·71	-0·06
52	"	24-31...	...	...	...	19·5	+2·8	8·3	+0·1	12·6	-0·5	80	+ 6	Drops.	-1·3	7·8	77	2·9	-1·3	1	S.W.	14·76	-0·60

Government Press
10344-1923-300 ex.



Year	Estimated midyear pop.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean rates.
1916	740000	720000	19.17
1917	749000	720000	19.17
1918	760008	710000	19.18
1919	761529	710000	19.19
1920	761300	710000	19.20

Influenza in 1918
Influenza in 1920

Year	Estimated midyear pop.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean rates.
1916	740000	720000	19.17
1917	749000	720000	19.17
1918	760008	710000	19.18
1919	761529	710000	19.19
1920	761300	710000	19.20

النسبة الأسبوعية للوفيات في مسنه ١٩١٨
Weekly death-rates in 1918.

النسبة الأسبوعية للوفيات في مسنه ١٩٢٠
Weekly death-rates in 1920.



وفيات اطفال القاهرة (الذين لا يتجاوز عمرهم سنتان وhalb) في مدة خمس سنوات من ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠ تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سلسلة ١٩٢١

Cairo City Health Report 1921

Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1)
in quinquennial period 1916 - 1920

خرطة رقم ٢
Chart II.



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 24/69

Maximum, Minimum and Mean of Weekly death-rates per 100 births

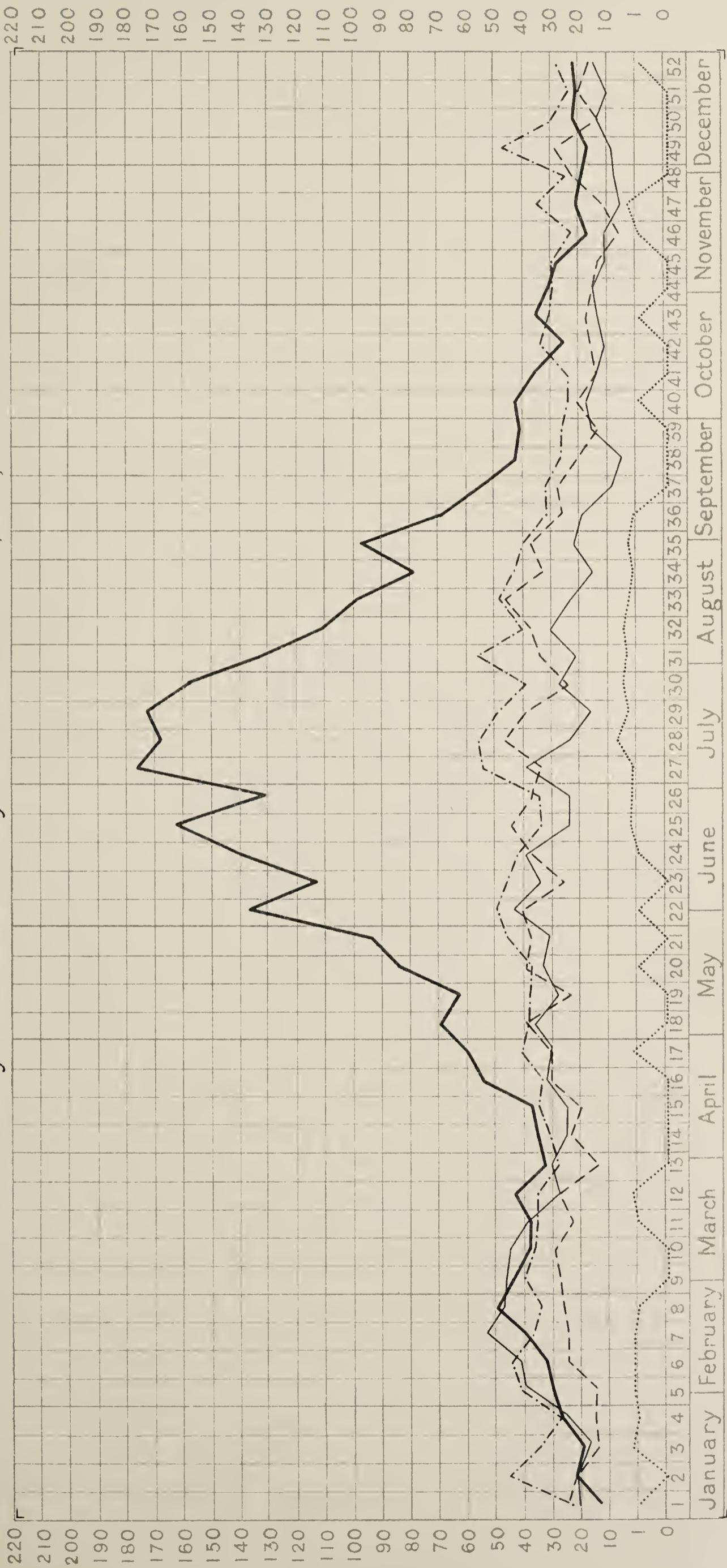
Weekly death-rates per 100 births for 1921.

نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطة في كل ١٠٠ مولود

نسبة الوفيات الأسبوعية في كل ١٠٠ مولود لسنة ١٩٢١

ترشير حصة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١
Cairo City Health Report 1921

الوفيات للأئم بمعنىهن للأطفال الذين لا يتجاوزون سنتين بالفاحتفق لسنة ١٩٢١
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1921, Cairo



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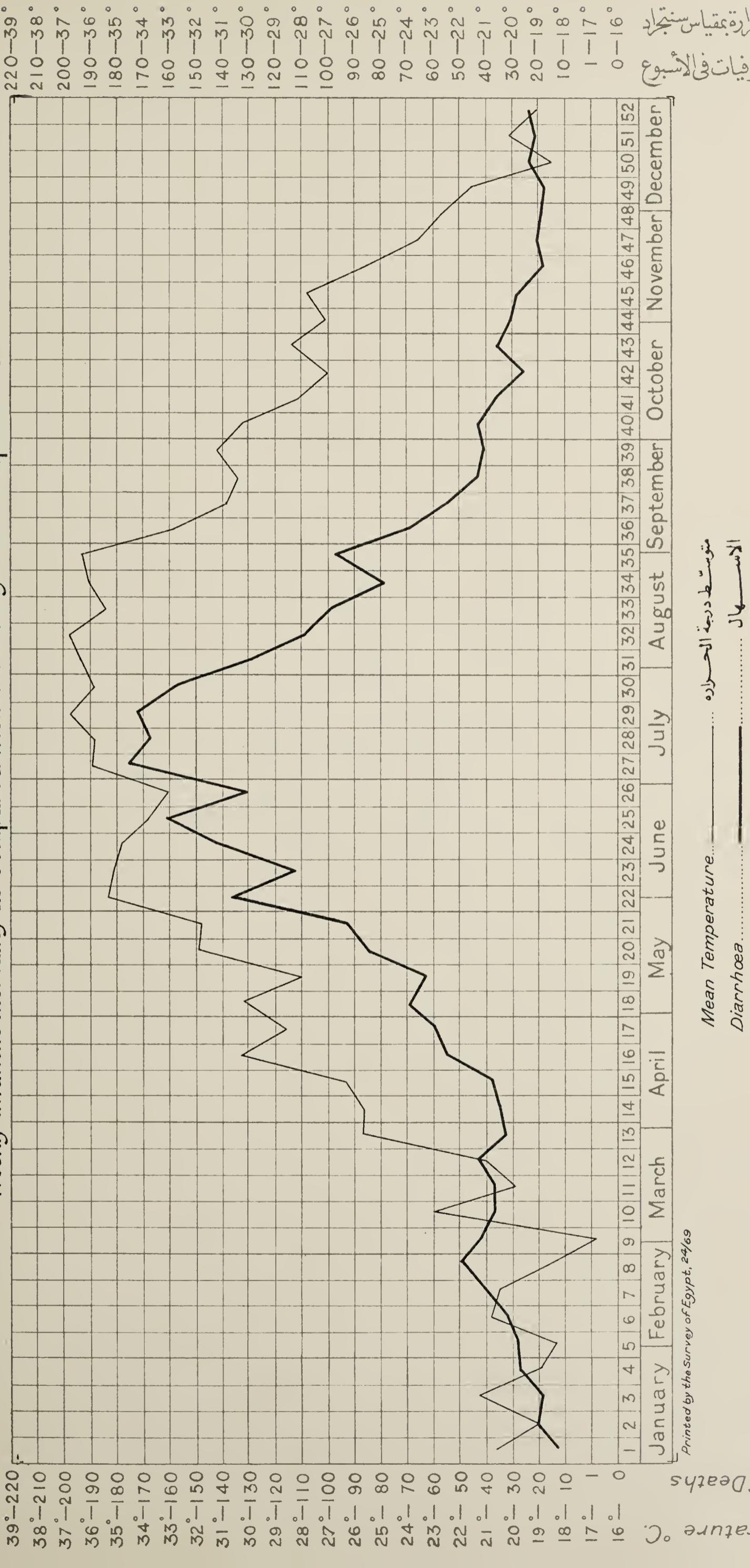
الأمراض المعدية — أمراض أخرى — ضفت أو هنزا — الأمراض المؤدية والشعبية —
Infectious Diseases — Other Diseases — Marasmus — Pulmonary and Bronchial Diseases —
Diarrhoea and Enteritis



مخطط رقم ٤
Chart IV.
نقارنة وفيات الأطفال للأسباب غير المكتسبة متوسط درجة الحرارة الأسبوعية في سنتي ١٩٢١ و١٩٢٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢١

Cairo City Health Report 1921

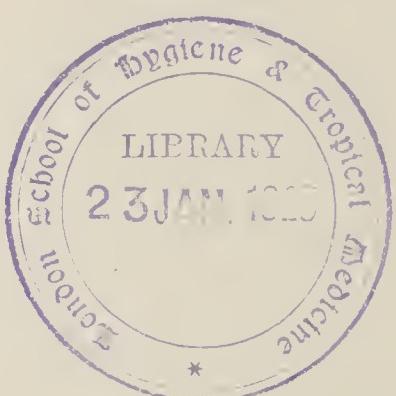
نقارنة وفيات الأطفال للأسباب غير المكتسبة متوسط درجة الحرارة الأسبوعية في سنتي ١٩٢١ و١٩٢٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢١



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متوسط درجة الحرارة
الإسهال
Diarrhoea

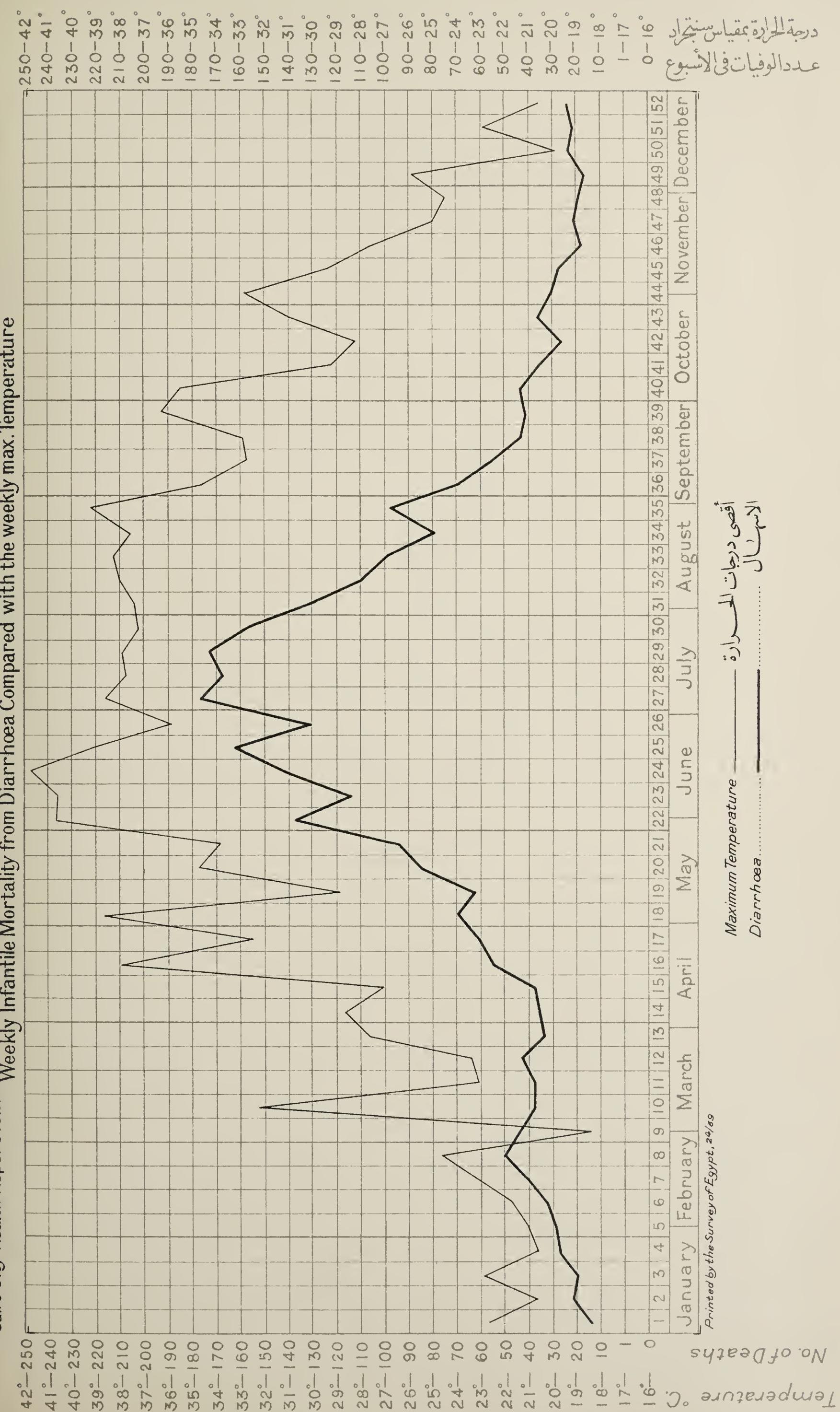
درجة الحرارة مقياس سنوي
عدد الوفيات في الأسبوع



وفيات الأطفال الأسماء بعشرة بالمائة وفقاً لشهرها

تشهير مدنية القاهرة ١٩٢١

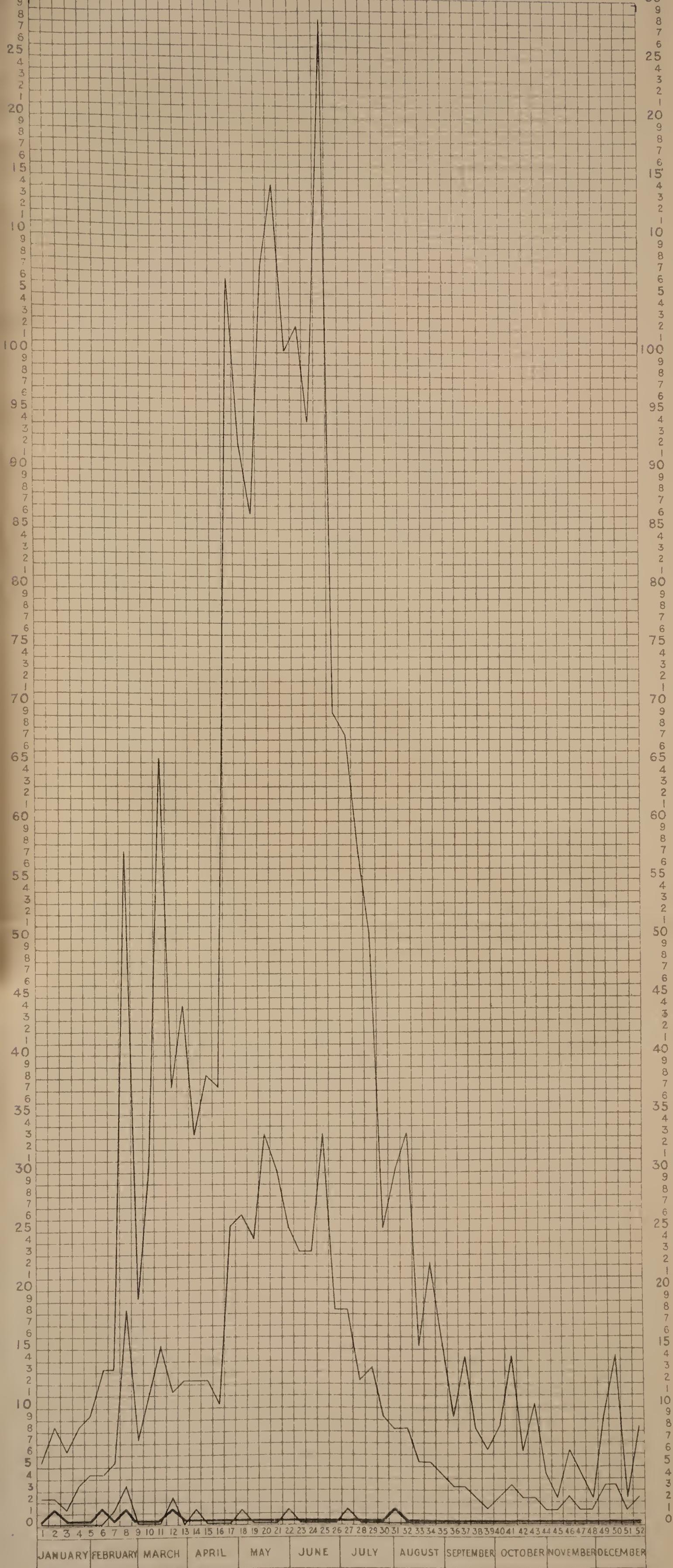
خريطة رقم ٥
Chart V.





مرض الجدري

SMALL POX



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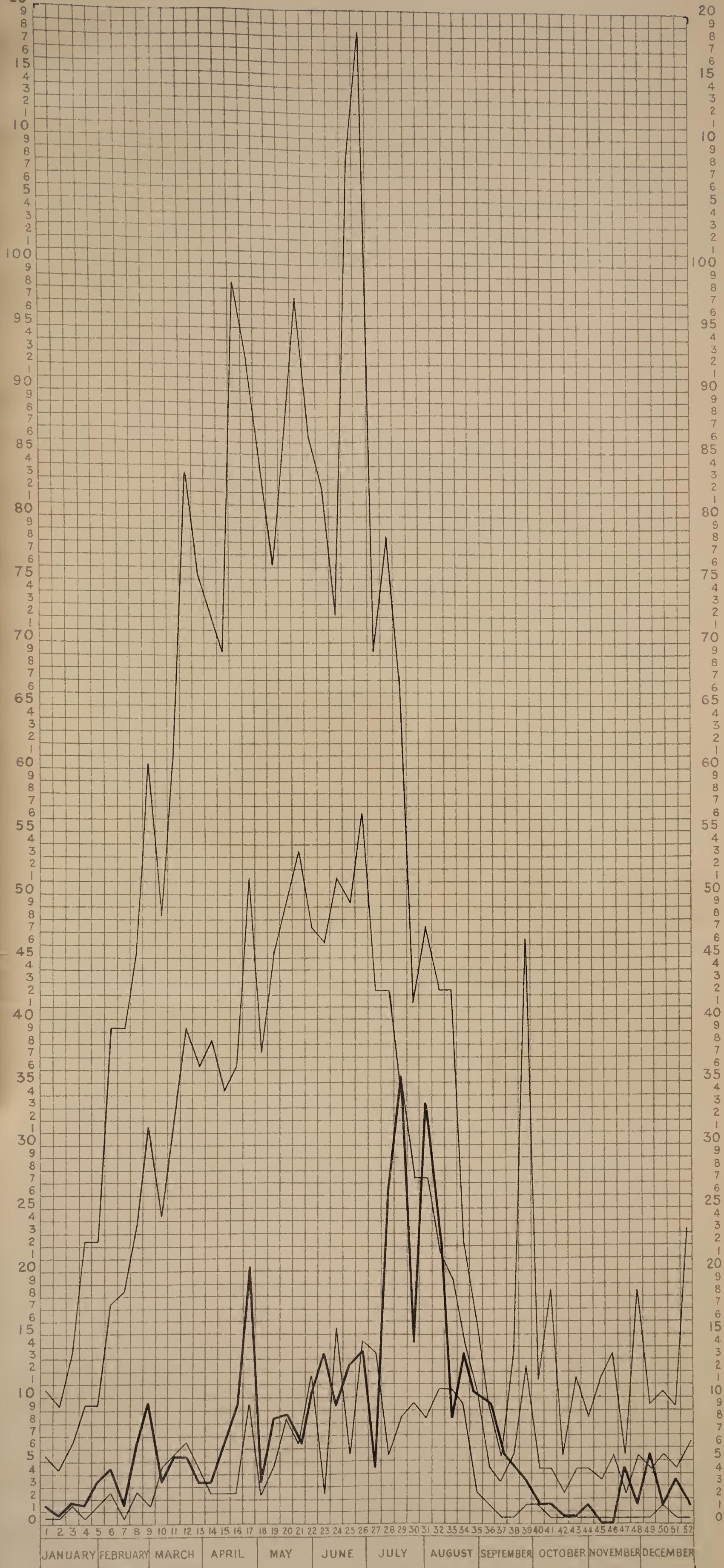
النسبة المئوية والصغرى والمتوسطة لعدد الاصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1916-1920.

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سلالة ١٩٢١
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.



مَرْضُ الْحَصَبَةِ

MEASLES

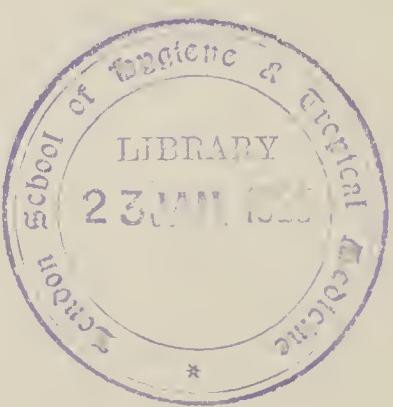


Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 24/69.

النسبة المئوية والصفرى والمتوسطة لعدد الاصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠.
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1916-1920.

المجموع الأسبوعي للاصابات في سنة ١٩٢١.

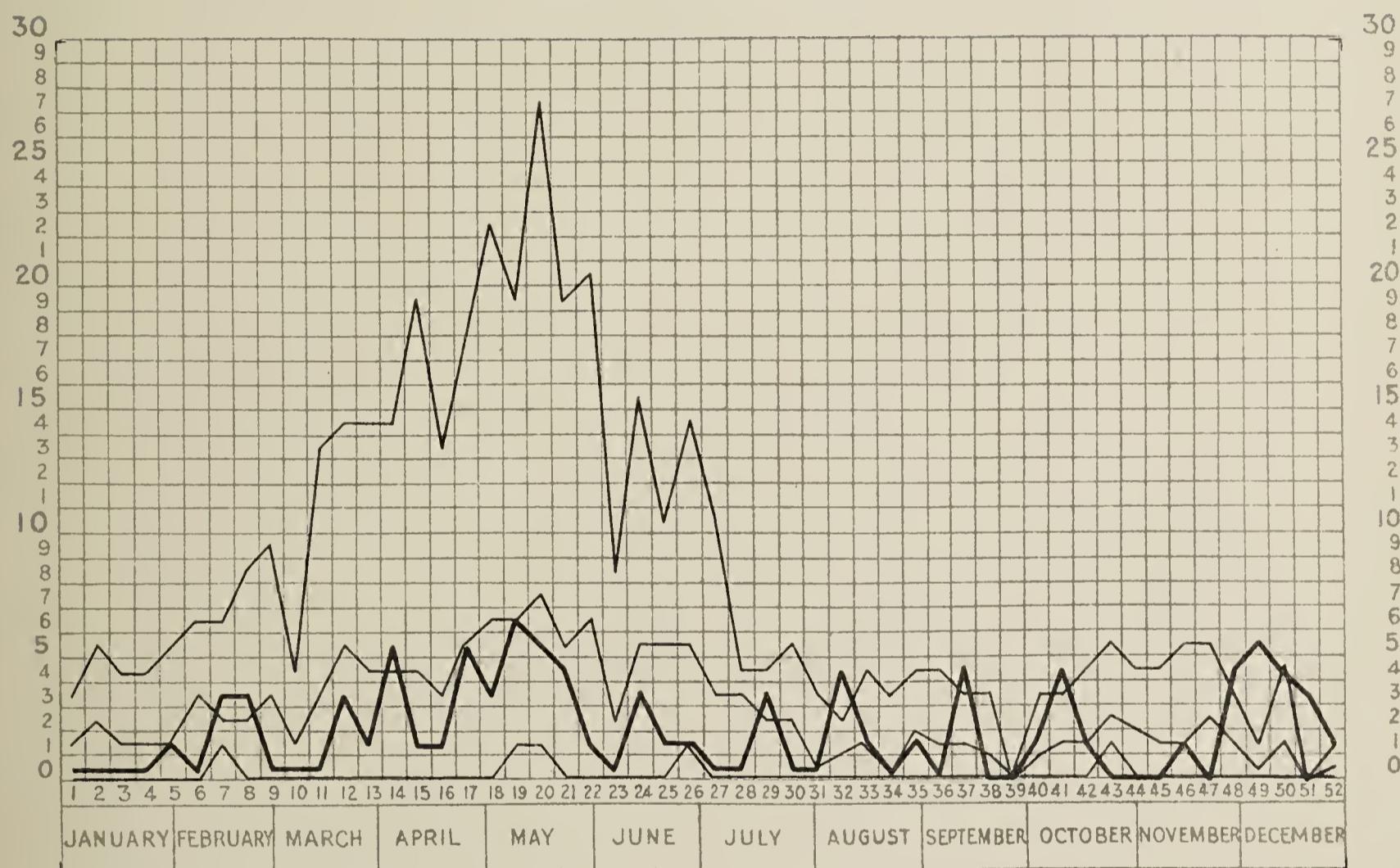
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.



تقدير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١
Cairo City Health Report 1921.

خريطة رقم ٨
Chart VIII.

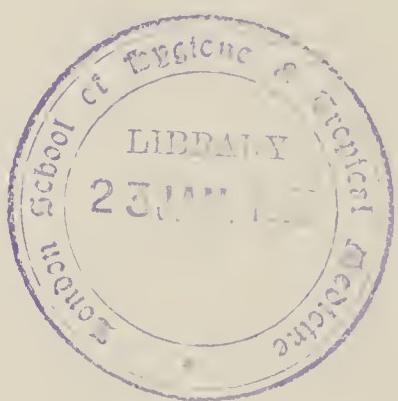
الحمى القرمزية SCARLET FEVER



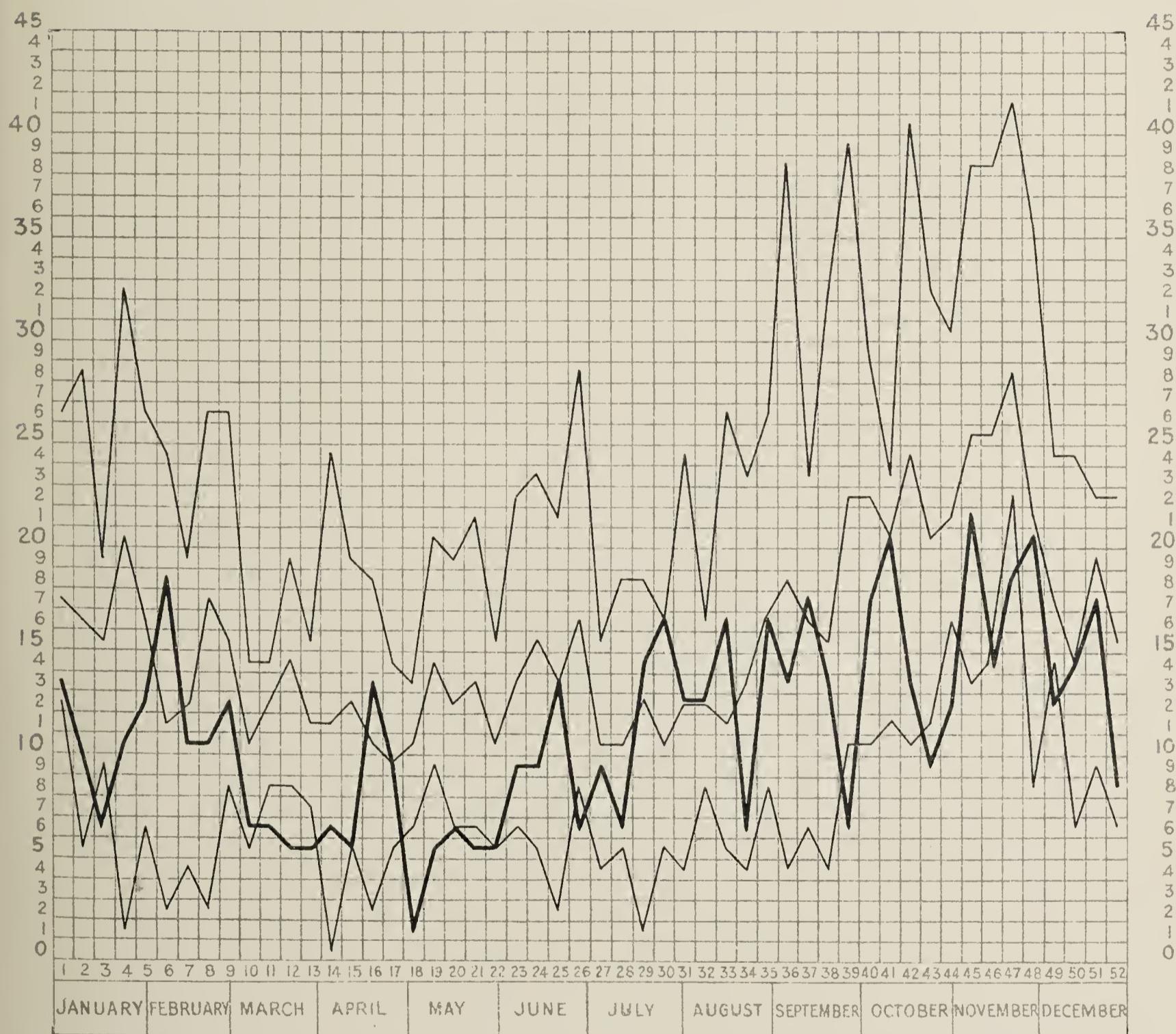
Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 24/69.

{ النسب القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطة لعدد الاصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠.
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1916-1920.

{ المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٢١.
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.



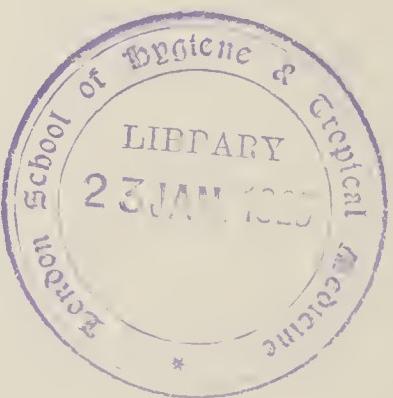
الدفتيريا DIPHTHERIA



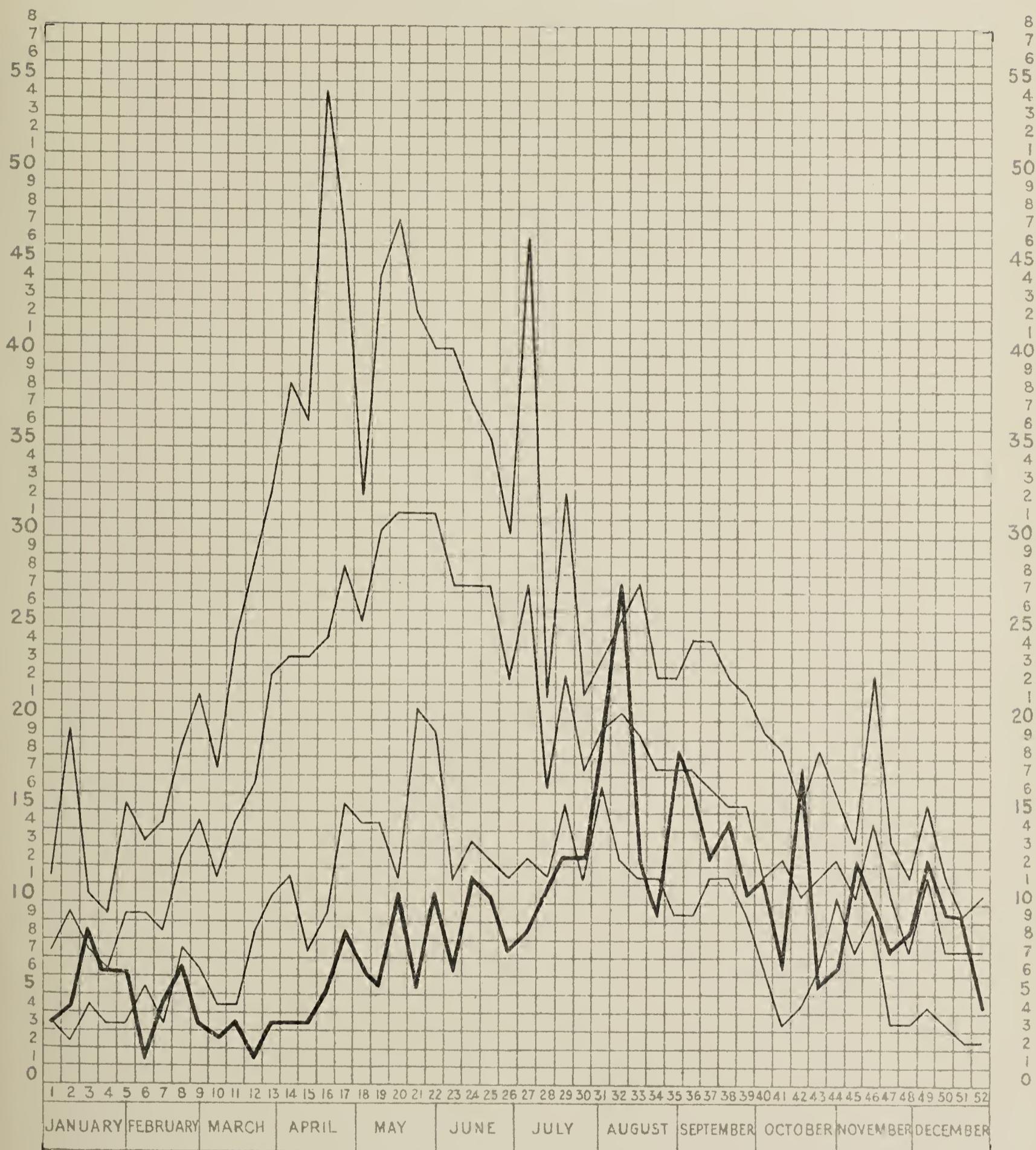
Printed by the Survey of Egypt. 24/69.

النسبة القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطة لعدد الاصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1916-1920.

المجموع الأسبوعي للاصابات في سنة ١٩٢١
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.



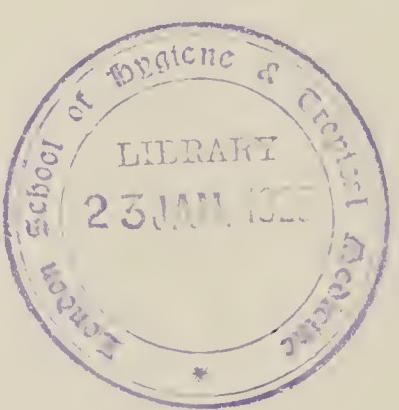
الخبيثة التيفودية TYPHOID FEVER



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النسبة القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطة لعدد الاصابات في كل نصف مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of population 1916-1920.

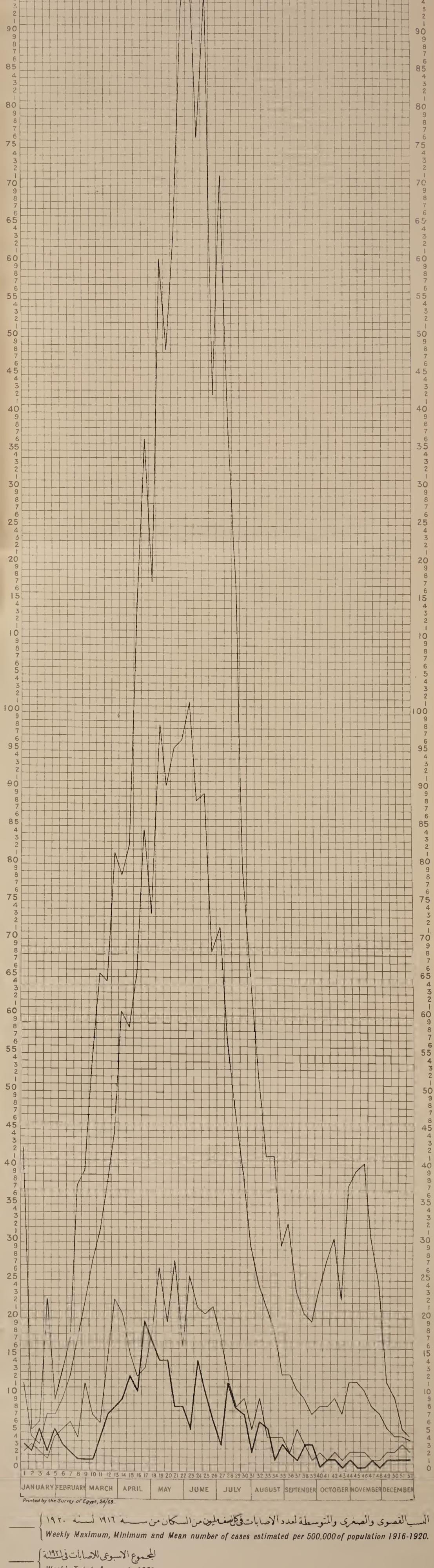
المجموع الاسبوعي للاصابات في سنة ١٩٢١
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.



الخوي التيفوسيّة

TYPHUS

228



تقدير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١

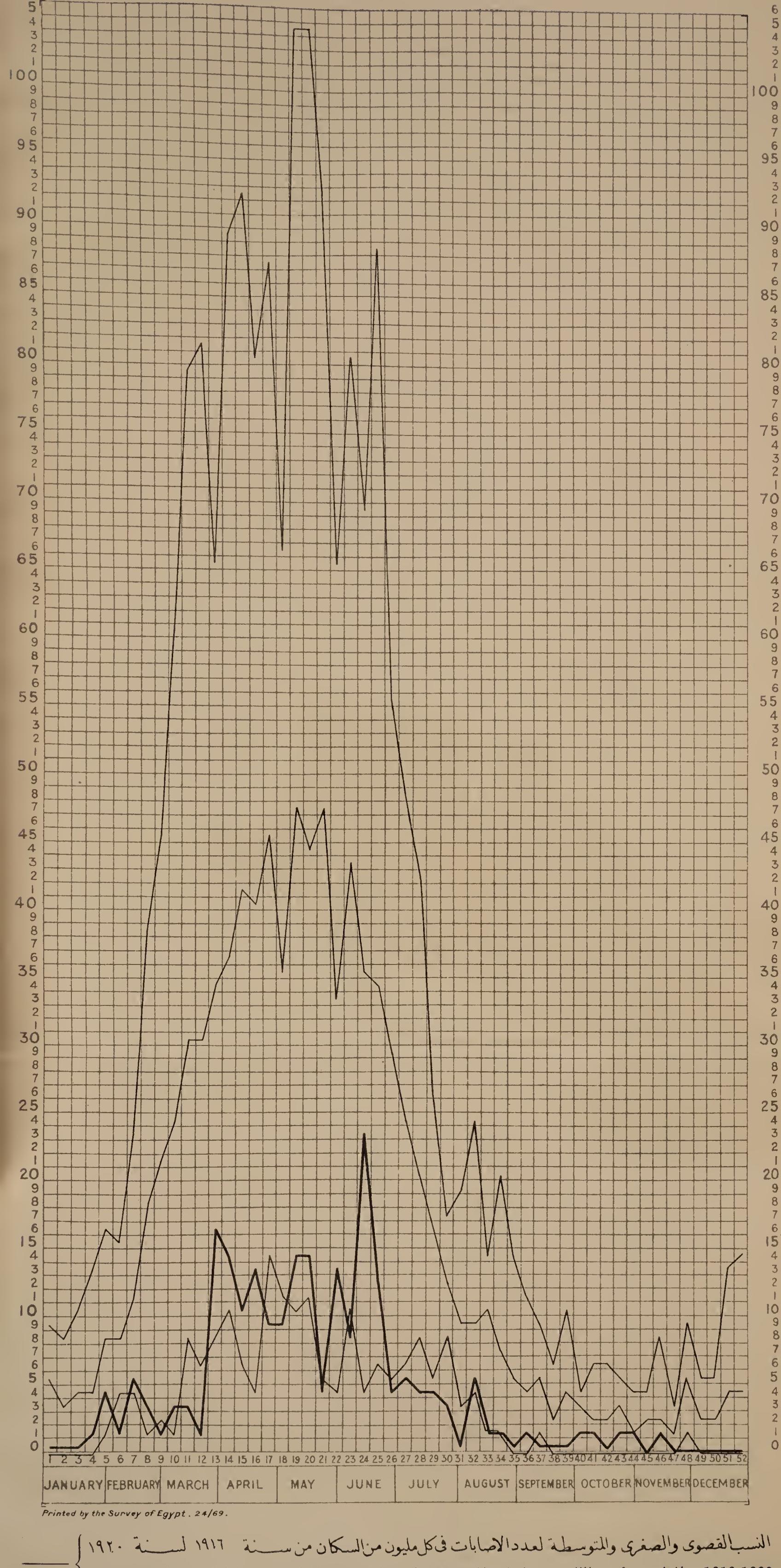
Cairo City Health Report 1921.

خريطة رقم ١٢

Chart XII.

الحمى الراجعة

RELAPSING FEVER



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النسبة المئوية والصفرى والمتوسطة لعدد الحالات فى كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1916-1920.

المجموع الأسبوعى للحالات فى سنة ١٩٢١
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.

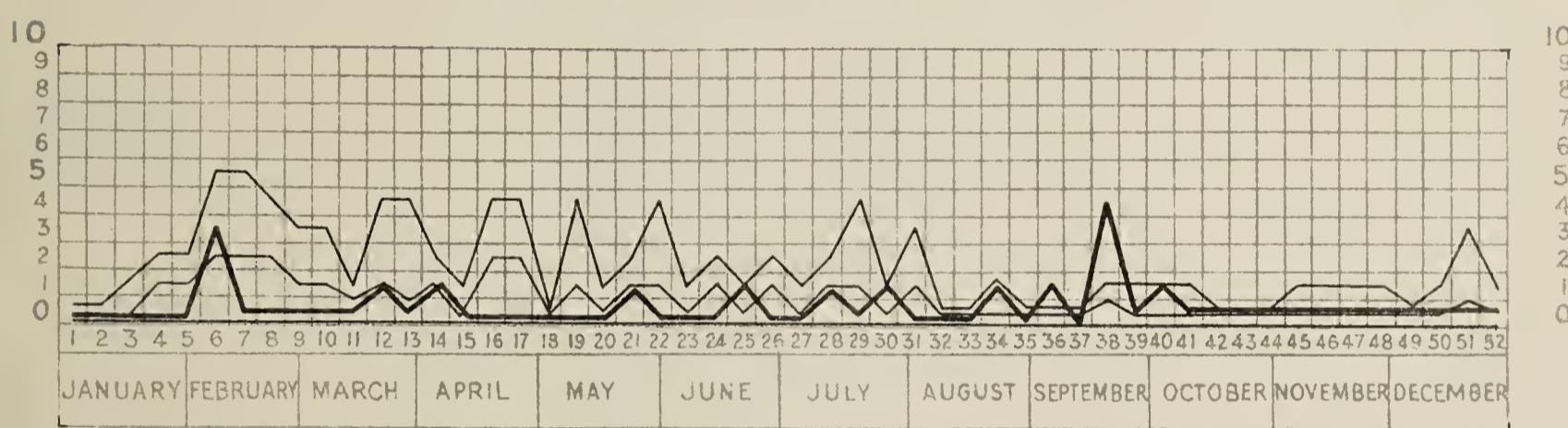


تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢١
Cairo City Health Report 1921.

خرائط رقم ١٣
Chart XIII.

التهاب المخ الشوكي

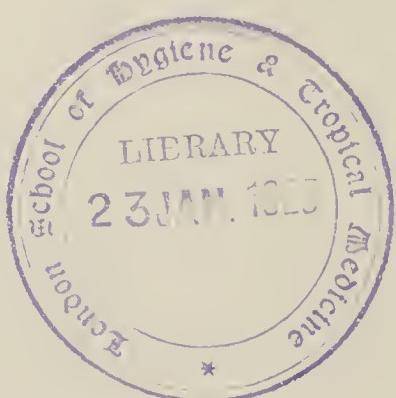
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER



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النسبة المئوية والصفري والمنسوبة لعدد الاصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٦ لسنة ١٩٢٠.
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1916-1920.

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٢١.
Weekly Total of cases in 1921.



شكل ١

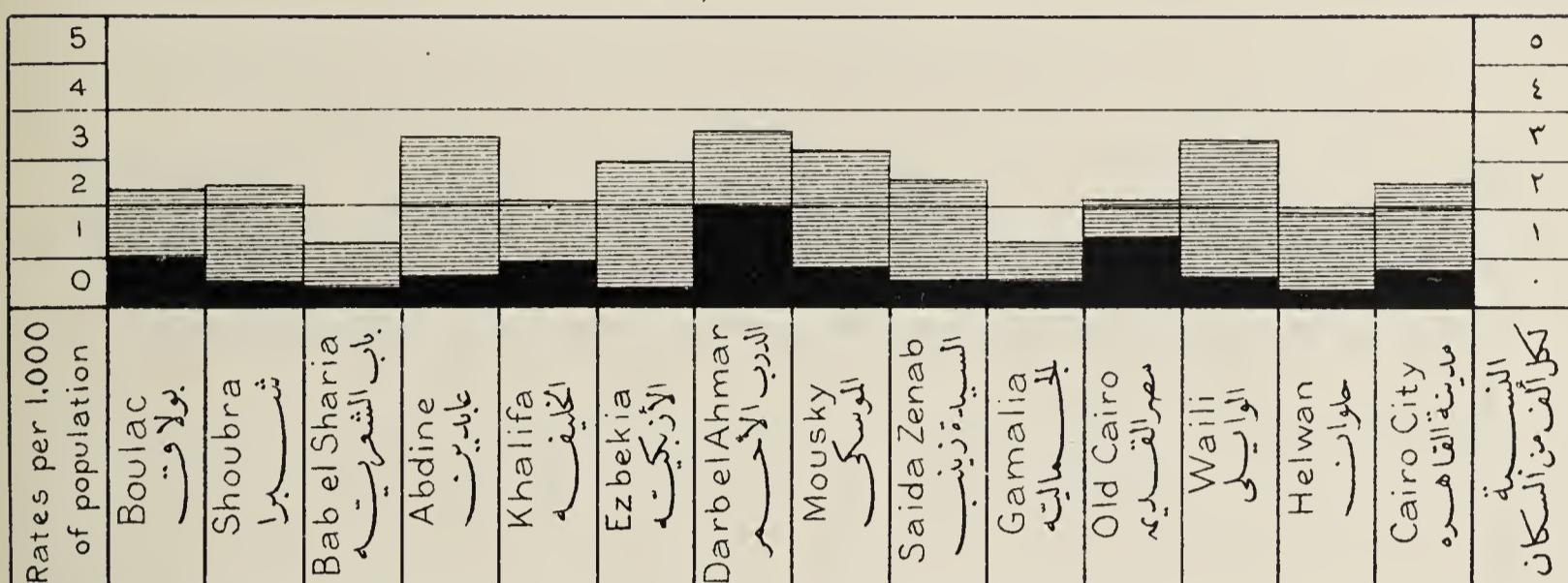
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١

Fig. 1.

Cairo City Health Report 1921

نسبة اصابات الامراض المعدية ووفياتها في اقسام القاهرة القاهرة لكل ألف من السكان في سنة ١٩٢١

ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1921 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths

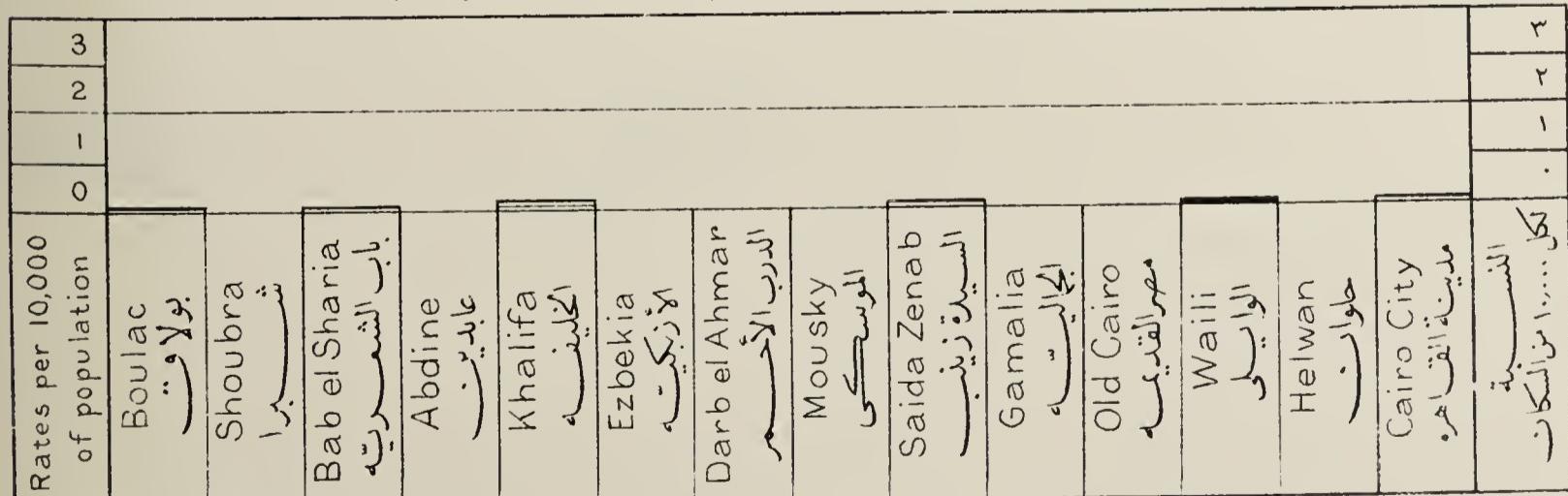
الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded

Fig. 2

شكل ٢

نسبة اصابات ووفيات عرض الحدري باقسام القاهرة في ١٩٢١ لكل ١0,٠٠٠ من السكان

SMALL-POX CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 24/69

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded



Fig. 3.

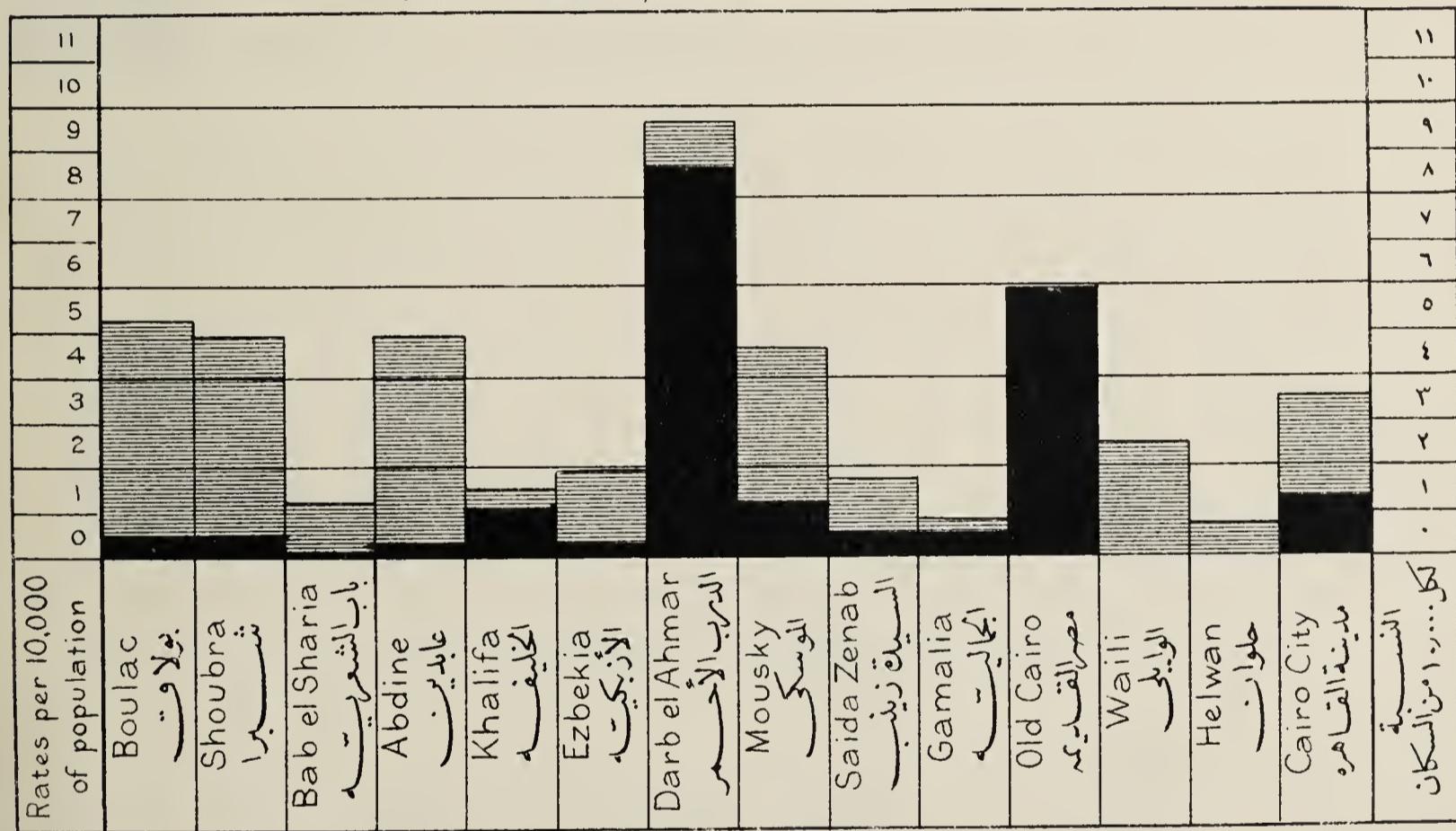
Cairo City Health Report 1921

شكل ٣

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢١

**نسبة اصابات ووفيات مرض الحصبة بأقسامها
القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان**

**MEASLES CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN
1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION**



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 24/69

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded

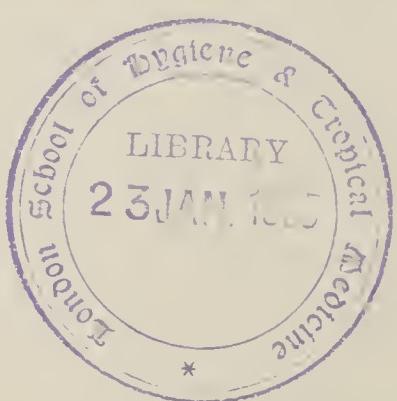


Fig. 4.

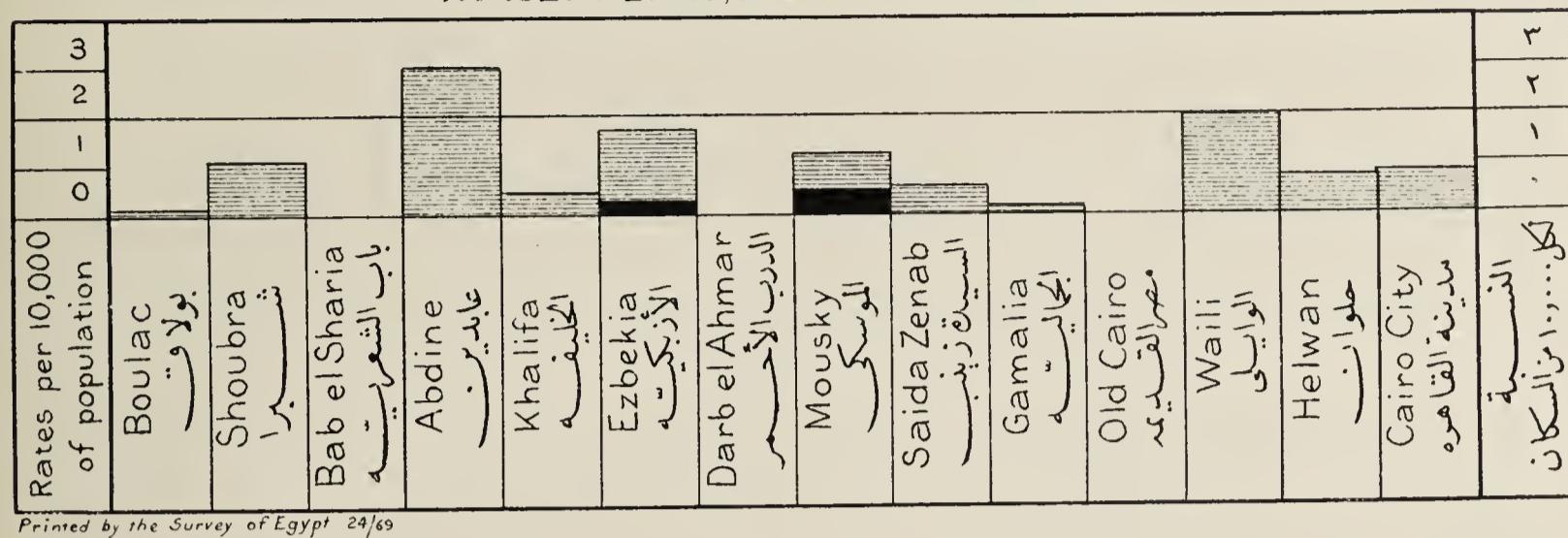
Cairo City Health Report 1921

شكل ٤

تقدير سعة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١

نسبة اصابات ووفيات مرض الحمى القرمزية بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ - كل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths

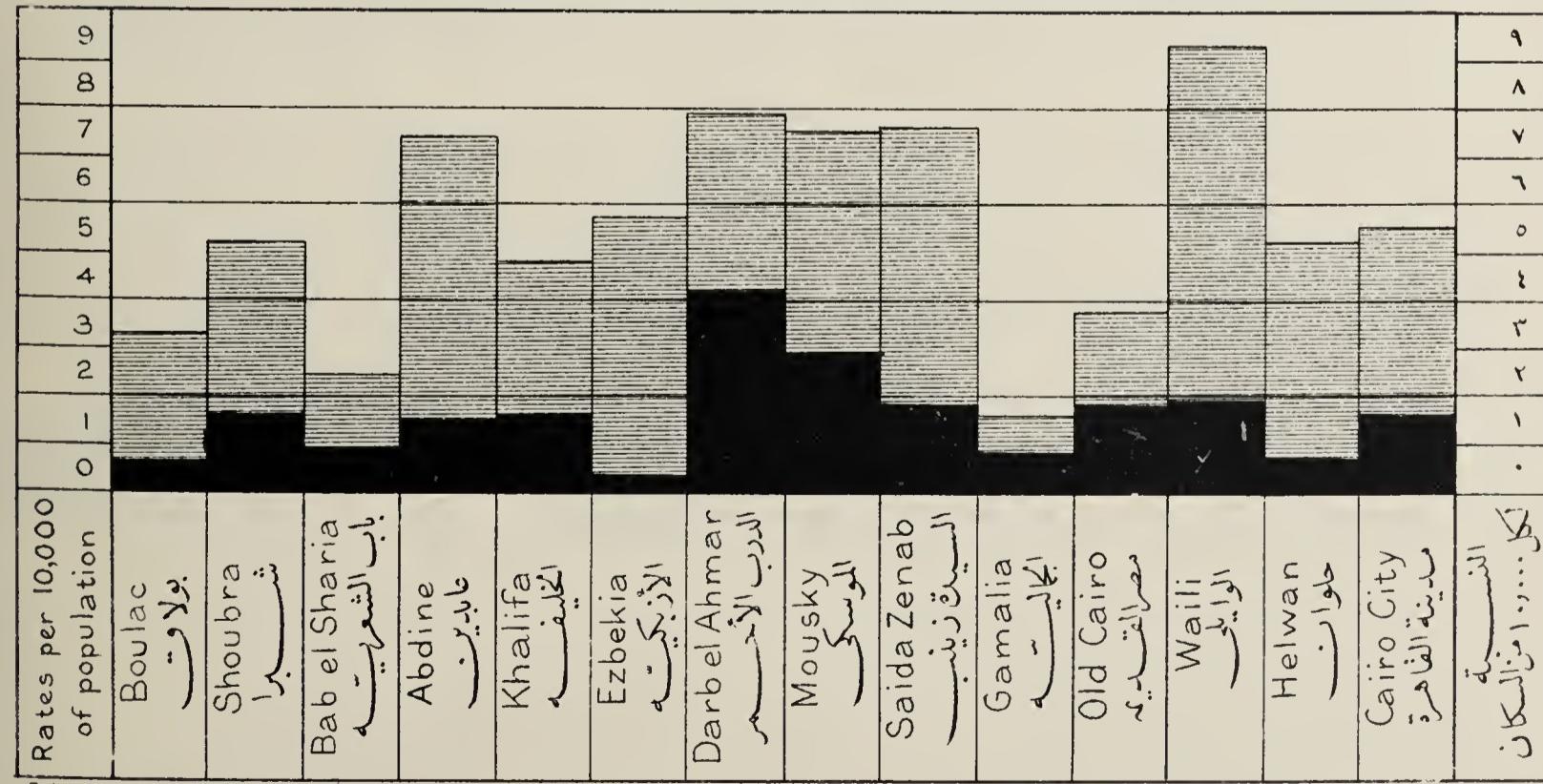
الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded

Fig. 5.

شكل ٥

نسبة اصابات ووفيات مرض التهاب الحلق بأقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ - كل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان

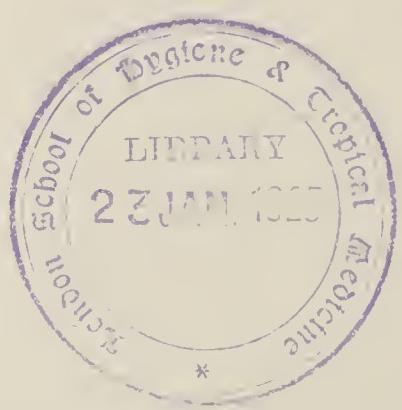
DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 24/69

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded



شکل ٦

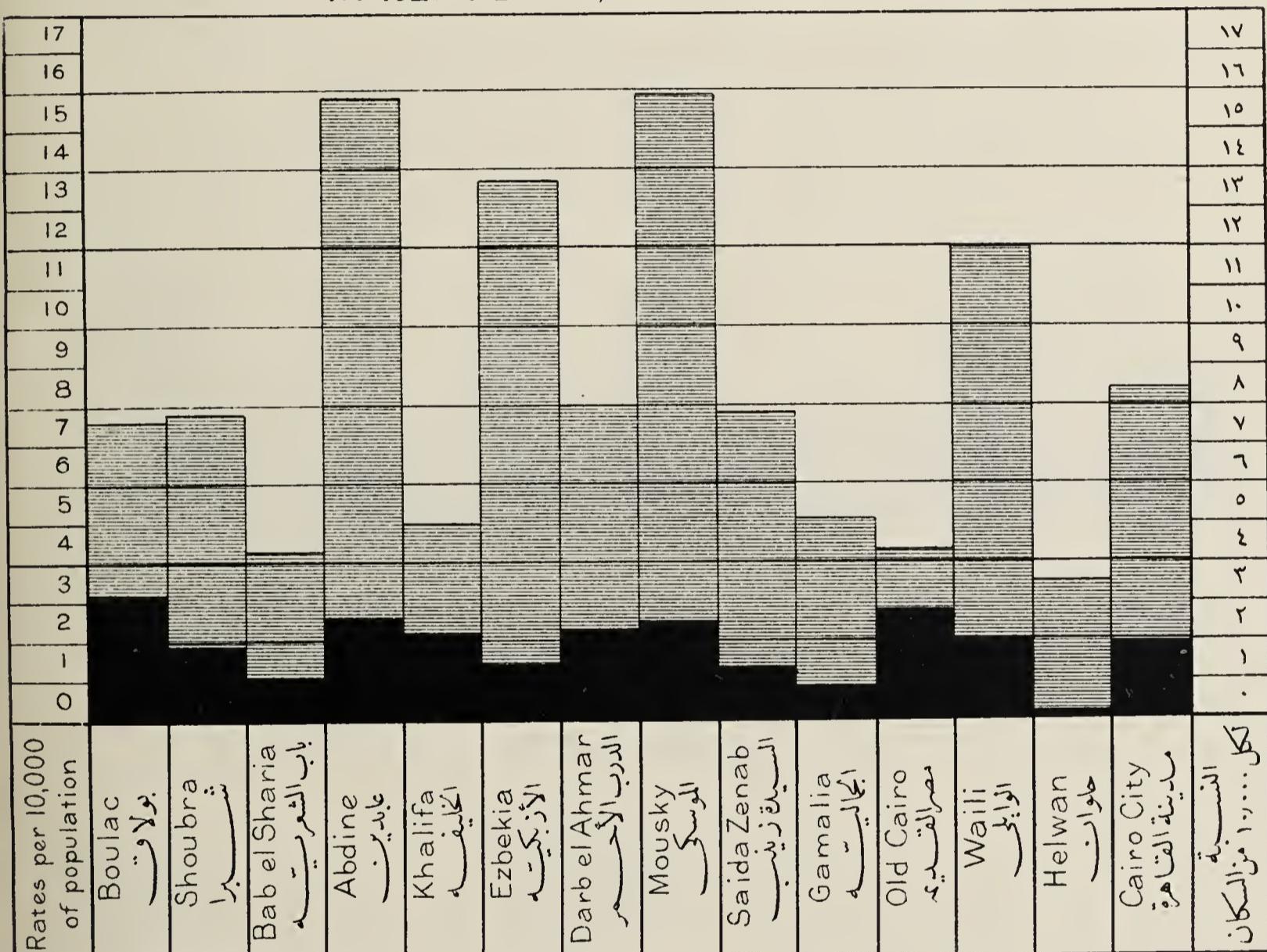
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١

Fig. 6.

Cairo City Health Report 1921.

نسبتاً اصابات ووفيات مرض التيفودي في اقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان

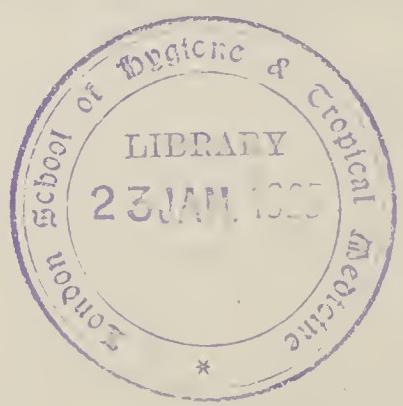
TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 24/69

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded



شكل ٧

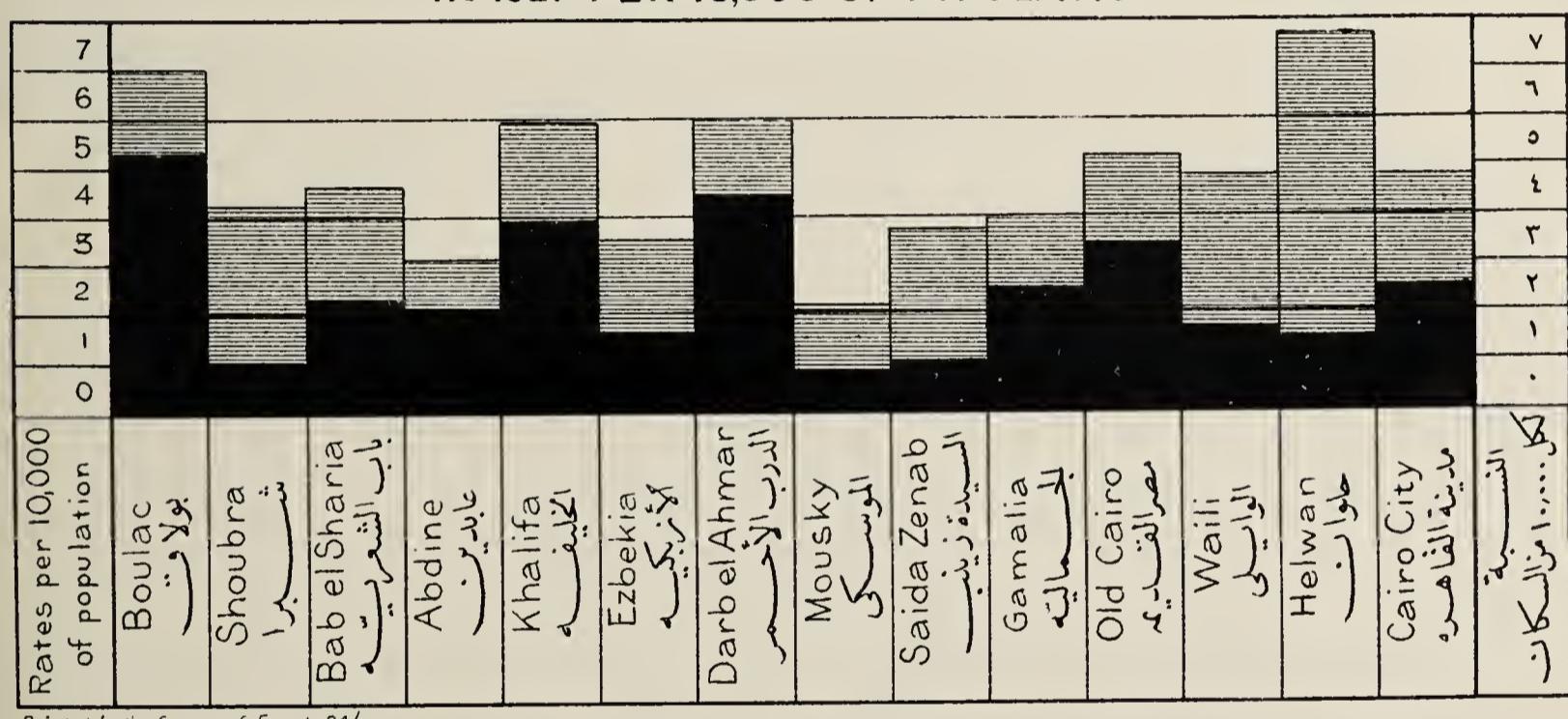
تقدير سعة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢١

Fig. 7.

Cairo City Health Report 1921

نسبة اصابات ووفيات مرض الحمى التيفوستي باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ - لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السكان

TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقيدة
Cases recorded

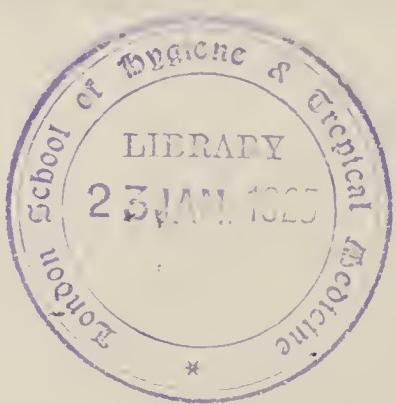
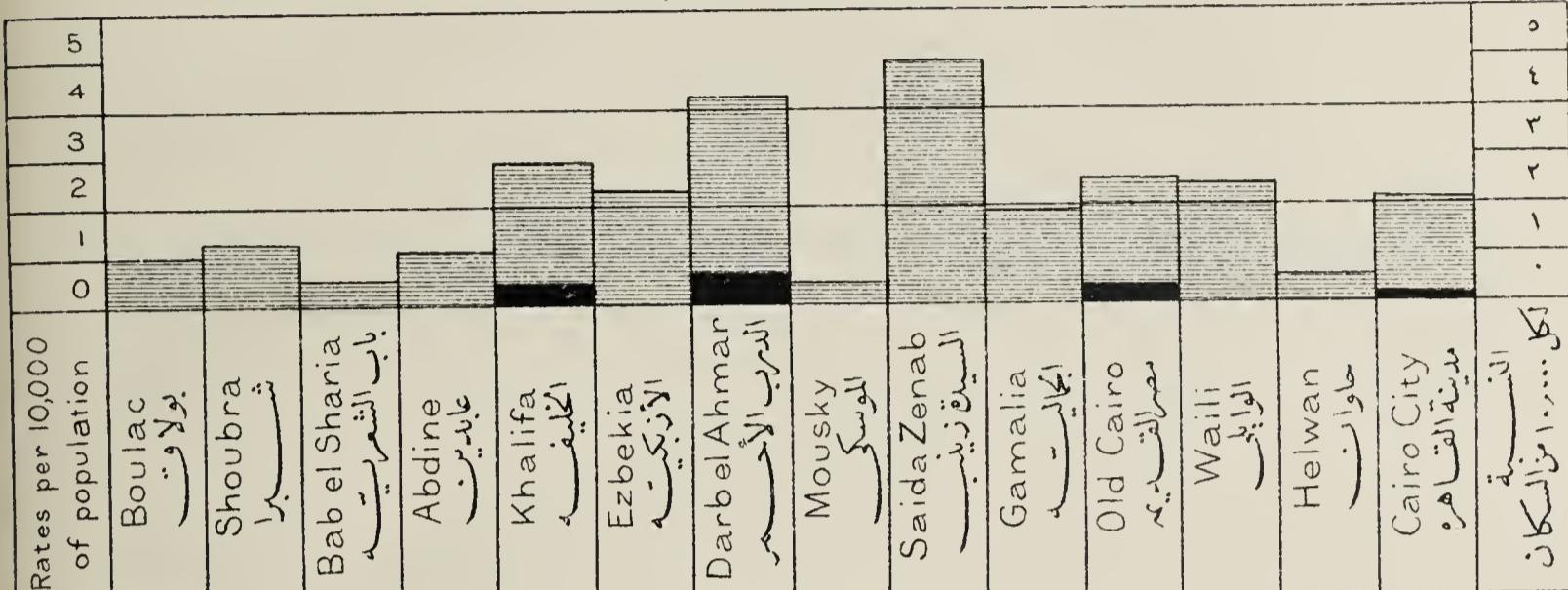


Fig. 8.
Cairo City Health Report 1921.

شكل ٨
تقسیم مرض الحصّى الراجعتیة باقسام
القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السکان

نسب اصابات ووفيات مرض الحصّى الراجعتیة باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السکان

RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN
1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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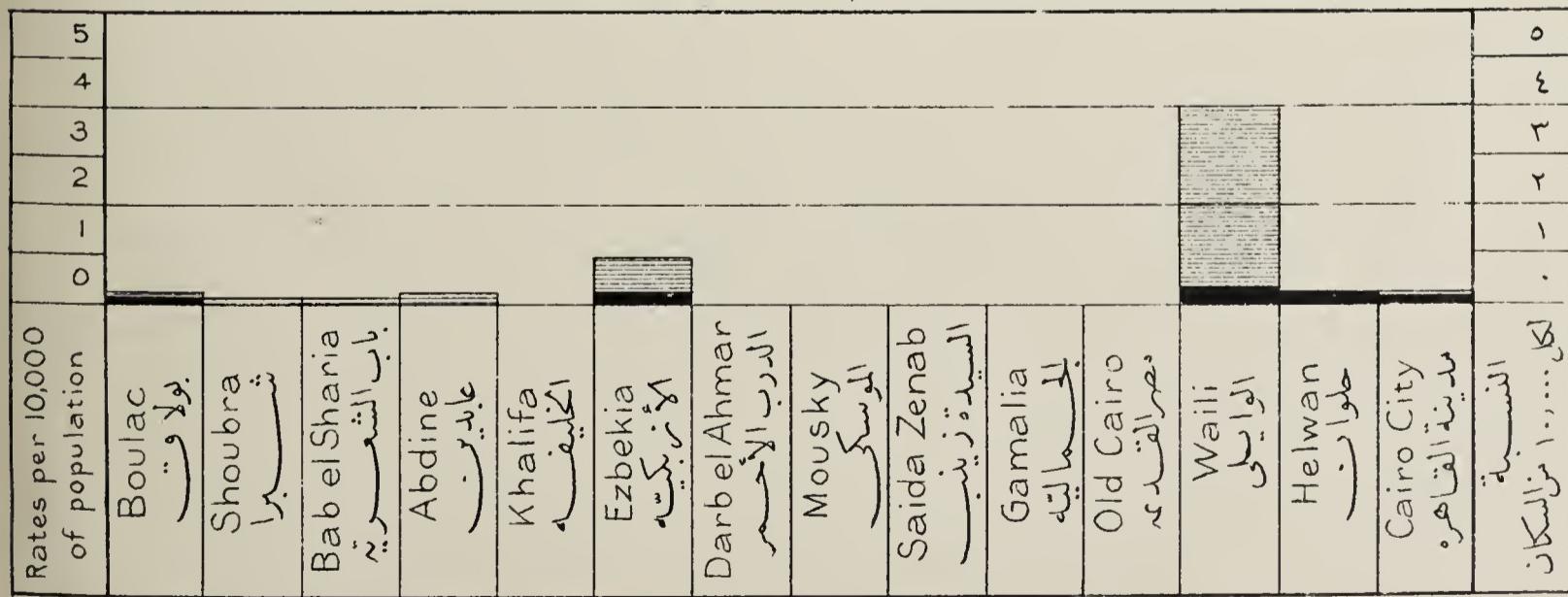
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقیدة
Cases recorded

شكل ٩

نسب اصابات ووفيات مرض الحصّى المخية الشوكيّة باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢١ لكل ١٠,٠٠٠ من السکان

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO
DISTRICTS IN 1921 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المقیدة
Cases recorded

